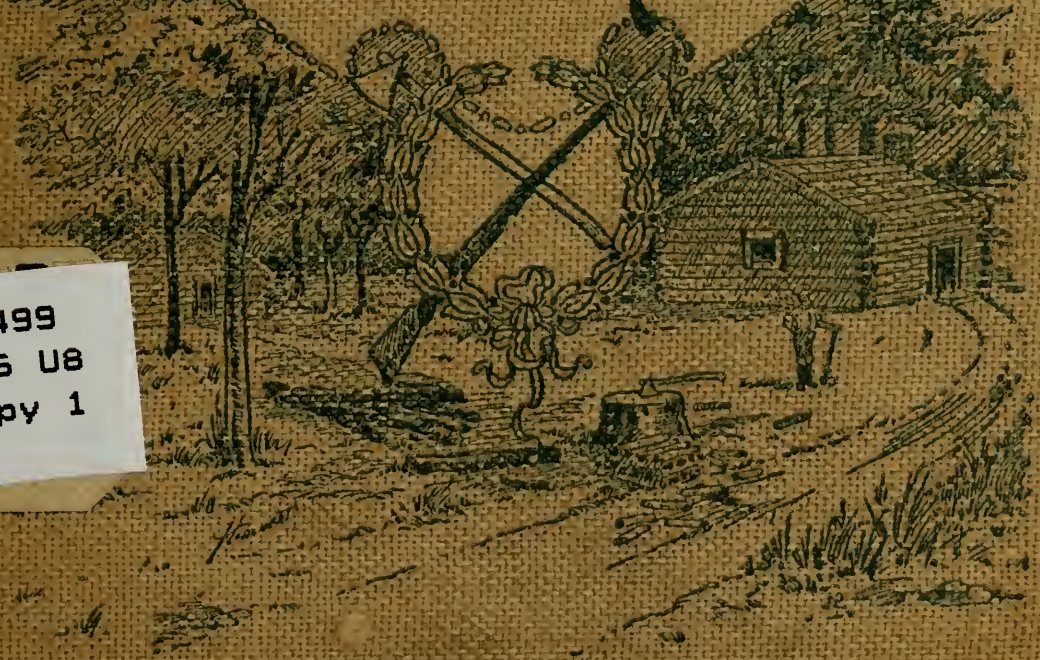
1796 CENTENNIAL 1896

HISTORY OF CLEVELAND



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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MOSES CLEAVELAND.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

CLEVELAND

BY

C. A. URANN

CLEVELAND
1896

JUL 27 1896

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Cleveland Ohio

PRESS OF J. B. SAVAGE
CLEVELAND

Respectfully Dedicated

to

Mrs. Edward H. Foster, nee Jennie B. Rogers,

Great-grand-daughter

of

James and Eunice Waldo Kingsbury.

Periods.

SETTLING,	1796-1821.
ESTABLISHING,	1821-1846.
IMPROVING,	1846-1871.
ENLARGING,	1871-1896.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY
OF
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Chapter I.

The First Quarter of the Century; that of Settling: from 1796–1821.

A BRIEF notice of some facts connected with the early history of Connecticut is necessary in order to better appreciate and understand the history of Cleveland, therefore we turn back to the time when Gov. Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, visited Connecticut in the year 1631 with a commission from Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook and several other noblemen interested in the Connecticut patent, for the purpose of erecting a fort on the Connecticut River. He was, undoubtedly, the first white man to view the scenery along that beautiful river.

In October, 1635, a band of sixty settlers started from Watertown and Newton, Mass., to go into this wilderness, establishing themselves along the Connecticut River from Windsor to Wetherfield, but most of the number soon died,

or returned; only a very few remained to greet the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his company of about one hundred men, women and children, who left Cambridge, Mass., in June, 1636, traveling with their packs on their backs, or in their hands, or both ways, preceded by their few wagons and carts containing their worldy possessions, drawn by oxen or horses. About 100 head of cattle, swine and goats accompanied them as they wound through the forests on their long, wearisome journey which occupied two weeks, and can now be accomplished in a few hours.

Cutting their way through the untrodden forests, steering their course by the aid of a compass, they penetrated the unknown country; encamping by night under the canopy of heaven, with the constant expectation of being visited by wild beasts or Indians—the one quite as welcome as the other—and journeying by day on foot, these brave-hearted, restless people pushed on to settle our Mother State of Connecticut.

Hooker's colony reached the Connecticut River about the middle of June—the month of vernal beauty—at a spot somewhere between Springfield and Hartford, proceeding on until they reached an upland which had been cleared by fire and was nearly surrounded by tall forests of pine, cedar and oak—and there the town of Hartford was started.

The nearest store being nearly 100 miles dis-

SETH PEASE.

tant, a goodly assortment of household and farming utensils were carried in their few wagons to their new home, and they must have been as wonderfully stowed away as were the innumerable articles said to have been brought over in the Mayflower, for there were family supplies of axes, hatchets, chisels, saws, files, wedges, gimlets, scraps of iron, etc.; of stools, cushions, table-linen, cups, saucers, poringers, candlesticks, feather-beds, pillows, blankets, coverlids, bed-linen, knives, spoons, pewter and wooden dishes, pots, kettles, skillets, frying-pans, skimmers, mortars, pestles; pewter, leather and glass bottles, shovels, tongs, ploughshares, scythes, hoes, saddles, harnesses, pieces of cloths, bundles of leather, paper, corn, peas, oats, butter, cheese, arms and ammunition, together with all their wearing apparel. Apparently enough to fill a freight train of today.

Other settlers followed, and when the three towns, Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, on the 24th of January, 1639, formed themselves into a distinct commonwealth with a constitution of its own, they claimed dominion over the land reaching from sea to sea (between parallels 41-42). But as they could not use the vast realm they claimed and had considerately named for the Indian Quon-eh-ta-cut, who reigned over the land when the first white invader arrived, they were not greatly troubled when a few years later New York claimed a large section of their possessions on the West.

In a surprisingly short time the principal places along the river were settled; the log-cabins were replaced by substantial frame-houses, each with its huge stone chimney rising boldly through the center, affording great open fireplaces on four sides, and serving to strengthen the whole structure. The kitchen was the living-room, wherein the family cooked, spun, ate, and often slept. The parlor frequently contained a bed for guests, and was truly a guest's room, being seldom opened for families' use or pleasure, and was generally the dreariest place in the house.

The bedsteads and chests of drawers were the important articles of furniture in every house, where everything was neat and simple, but substantial. When the hand on the sundials indicated the hour of their daily meals the men washed up in the lean-to sheds and with the relish of a good conscience and a greatful heart partook of the meat, turnips, Indian-corn and molasses provided for them, drinking copiously from the jugs of home-made beer or cider to be found on every table in those days.

In the treaty of peace of 1783 England ceded to the United States land she had taken from France twenty years previous, which was most of that now covered by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It was a wilderness of no great value to either, so far as was then known, and occupied

by over 60,000 Indians. Later, Connecticut resigned to the Federal Government her claim to her western land, reserving only a tract 120 miles long of 3,800,000 acres (between parallel 41 degrees and Lake Erie), which became known as the Connecticut, and later as the Western Reserve.

Half a million acres situated in the western part of this reserved land she divided among those of her citizens in Danbury, Fairfield, Norwalk, New London and Groton, whose homes had been burned by the British, and it became known as the Firelands. The remaining 3,300,000 acres of this almost worthless "patch of woodland" she sold in 1795 to some wealthy men forming the Connecticut Land Co. for $1,200,000, which she set aside as a fund for the use of her public schools. The company conveyed their interests to three trustees, John Cadwell, John Morgan and Jonathan Brace, and the general management of affairs was vested in a board of seven directors, Oliver Phelps, Henry Champion, Moses Cleaveland, Samuel W. Johnson, Ephraim Kirby, Samuel Mather, Jr., and Roger Newbury.

In 1796, on the 12th of May, Moses Cleaveland was commissioned "to go on to said land as Superintendent over agents and men sent to survey and make locations on said land, and to make and enter into friendly negotiations with the natives who are on said lands," etc.

Moses Cleaveland was born at Canterbury, Conn., January 29, 1754, and was 42 years of age when he received his commission. He was a graduate of Yale College, a lawyer by profession, and had served as a Captain of the Sappers and Miners in the U. S. Army.

The name *Cleaveland* is said to be of Saxon origin, signifying clefts or cleves—open fissures in hard clay soil—and Moses Cleaveland was destined to open fissures in a densely-wooded soil 450 miles distant, *cleaving* the way for an immigration such as was never before known.

One hundred and sixty years after the settlement of Connecticut many of the children and grandchildren of its settlers repeated the experiences of their ancestors by becoming the pioneers of the Western Reserve, and 100 years ago, on Friday, the 22d of July, 1796, Moses Cleaveland, with a few of his surveyors, entered the Cuyahoga River, and landed on the eastern bank near its entrance into the lake. They climbed the steep bank and traversed the open field to where the statue of Moses Cleaveland now stands on the Public Square, where it is said the leader of the surveyors decided that he had found an admirable site for a settlement.

There were 50 members of the first surveying party, including *two women*. Four divisions of the party left Conneaut after celebrating the Fourth of July, 1796, to survey the new lands,

working their way to the Cuyahoga River, which for a while was their headquarters.

Job P. Stiles and his wife are thought to have come with Moses Cleaveland in the first party. The family remained at Cleveland during the winter in charge of the stores, although the surveying party wintered at Conneaut.

Try as we may, it is impossible to conceive of the Cleaveland of a century ago! The best we can do is to form a picture for ourselves from the little there is to be gleaned from a few authentic sources.

In an old journal it is stated that "The Cayahoga empties into Lake Erie by a mouth 80 yards wide, and is navigable for sloops for fifteen miles without any falls or swift water; but there is a bar at the mouth like that of Grand River. In high water it is boatable sixty miles to the portage, which is seven and a half miles to the head waters of the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum." The same writer informs us that "here are fine uplands, extensive meadows, oak and mulberry trees fit for ship building, and walnut, chestnut and poplar trees suitable for domestic services," and that "near the mouth of this river are the celebrated rocks which project over the lake. They are several miles in length and rise forty or fifty feet perpendicular out of the water. Some parts of them consist of several strata of different colours, lying in a horizontal direction, and so

exactly parallel that they resemble the work of art." He also states that "the heathen Indians, when the pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the river."

The mouth of the river, which the Indians called Cayahoga, meaning crooked, was then far to the west of where it is now, and the channel was so filled with sand that people could jump across without any difficulty.

On the west side was a fine grove covering four or five acres, high on a bluff.

The Seneca Indians had their camping grounds on the east side. The Ottawas, Delawares and Chippewas on the west, but they were all inclined to be friendly until possessed by the demon found in the fire-water offered them by their white neighbors.

Seth Pease and Amos Spafford on their arrival surveyed the locality into city lots, covering in all an area a mile square, extending from the river to a little east of Erie Street, and from the lake south to Ohio Street. Broad, now Superior, was then the widest street known, and led from Erie to Water Street. Superior Lane afterward led from it to the river. By the original chart of "the town and village of Cleaveland, Ohio, October 1st, 1796," we find that the surveyors had laid out the Public Square with Ontario, Superior—(as Broad Street was soon called)—Huron, Erie, Lake, Water, Union, Mandrake, Vineyard,

Federal, Bath, Miami, Maiden and Ohio Streets, 14 in all, together with 220 lots of 2 acres each. City lots brought about $50 at first, but a few years later the price went down to $25.

A lot was selected near what is now Ontario and Prospect Streets for a burying ground. Pease wrote of it thus:

"Sunday, June 4, (1797). This morning selected a piece of land for a burying ground, the north parts of lots 97-98; and attended the funeral of the deceased with as much decency and solemnity as could possibly be expected. Mr. Hart (the chaplain) read church service. The afternoon was devoted to washing."

The deceased referred to was David Eldridge, whose remains now lie beneath a simple, recumbent, stone tablet near the entrance of the Erie Street Cemetery.

The survey was completed in October, 1796, when lot No. 7 was formerly named *Cleaveland* in honor of the leader, and four white people became residents of the new town. These were Job Stiles and his wife, Tabitha Cumi Stiles, Edward Paine and Joseph Landon.

The journal of Milton Holley reads thus:

"Monday, Oct. 17, 1796. Finished surveying in New Connecticut; weather rainy. Tuesday, October 18, we left Cuyahoga at 3 o'clock 17 minutes, for Home. We left at Cuyahoga Job Stiles and wife, and Joseph Landon, with provisions

for the winter." Landon left soon after, overtaking the others at Buffalo. There were 14 men on board the returning boat, including Seth Pease, Amzi Atwater and Milton Holley, whose journals are full of interest.

Mrs. Tabitha Cumi Stiles held the exalted position of *the first lady in the land* during the winter of 1796. The Stiles log-cabin was built before the departure of the surveyors. It stood on the hill north of Superior Street, about half way between the Square and Water Street. Their nearest white neighbor was at Conneaut, a distance of over 68 miles by the trail. It is generally believed that a child was born in this cabin during the winter and entrusted to the "kind nursery" of some friendly squaw.

On May 2d, 1797, Lorenzo Carter and his family arrived. They came from Rutland, Vt., the previous autumn, wintering in Canada. In June the Kingsburys arrived from Conneaut, *James and his wife, Eunice Waldo Kingsbury, and their three little ones, a girl aged three years and two boys of two and one years respectively.

In Mr. Kingsbury's Journal are the following entries: "James Kingsbury set out; State New Hampshire June 9, 1796."

"Tuesday, August 16, 1796, arrived at Coneat, New Connecticut, Lake Erie."

*The grandfather of James Kingsbury came to America with Governor Winslow.

ALONZO CARTER AND WIFE.

At Buffalo this adventurous family met Moses Cleaveland and accompanied him to Conneaut, where they remained during the winter. Their journey occupied 68 days, being made partly on horseback and partly by such craft as plied the waters in those days—flat-bottomed boats that would not stand the severe storms.

They brought with them the few household articles that were necessary, together with a cow, a horse and a yoke of oxen. During the first winter they occupied a log-hut erected by the surveyors at Conneaut.

Mrs. Kingsbury was 27 years old the day they arrived—and we all know the story of her first winter in the new country, of her husband's return to New Hampshire, of his prolonged absence because of his illness, of her giving birth to a child which died of starvation one Sunday morning a few weeks later, and of its father's return that same day just as the sun was sinking in the west, when he, with their three-year-old daughter, proceeded to bury the babe, never dreaming of the honor to be accorded him in later years as the *first white child born on the Reserve.*

On their arrival at Cleaveland they were given a log trading-hut on the West Side, probably near what is now the corner of Center and Main Streets. This hut was found here by the surveyors, and was thought to have been erected by the English as early as 1786.

A new cabin was soon made ready for the Kingsburys on or near the site of the present Case Block, where they resided a few months, and in the autumn removed to Newburgh. Two valuable letters are in the possesion of the family. One was written by Judge Kingsbury's father and addressed to "Major James Kingſbury at New Connecticut, to be put into the poſt-office at Canadarquay and Delivered to Mr. Joſeph Landing, who will call for it about the firſt of April."

The other is from Mrs. Kingsbury to her husband after her journey home to N. H. dated July 15, 1818, telling of the hearty welcome she received from all the family, and of the journey which she had made by wagon, in company with a relative. The postage on this precious epistle was 25 cents.

In the year 1797 there was a choice circle of women residing in Cleveland. These were Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. Kingsbury, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Hawley and Miss Cloe Inches, the maid-help of the Carters, who became the first bride on the Reserve.

There were ten white children: five Carters, three Kingsburys, one Gunn and one Hawley. The first settlers were all young people with young children.

In January, 1798, at a meeting held at Hartford, it was resolved that,"Whereas, the Directors have given to Tabitha Cumi Stiles, wife of Job

P. Stiles, one city lot, one ten-acre lot, and one one-hundred-acre lot; to Anna Gunn, wife of Elijah Gunn, one one-hundred-acre lot; to James Kingsbury and wife, one one-hundred-acre lot; to Nathaniel Doan, one city lot, he being obliged to reside thereon as a blacksmith, and all in the city and town of Cleaveland. Voted that these grants be approved." Thus early in the settlement of Cleaveland did *womem* become *land-owners*.

Connecticut is termed the Mother of the Reserve, but Vermont furnished the first residents, Job Stiles and wife, and New Hampshire and Vermont its earliest settlers.

On the side of the hill near where the Bethel now stands Lorenzo Carter built his log-cabin, which became a place of marked importance in after years, as it was within its walls that the first wedding occurred on the Fourth of July, 1802, when Chloe Inches became the wife of William Clement. It was in that cabin the first school was opened in 1802. It was there the first ball was held, on the Fourth of July, 1801. This ball was attended by Gilman Bryant and Miss Doan, who had recently arrived at Doan Corners. He was 17; she, about 14 years of age. He was dressed in a gingham suit with his hair queued with black ribbon, and rubbed with a piece of candle and then powdered with flour; a pair of brogans and a wool hat completed his costume.

The young lady secured her fresh calico dress to the horse's back before she, in her underpetticoat, mounted the horse behind her escort and started for Carter's ball-room. There were some 10 women and 15 or 20 men present to enjoy the pork and beans, the plum-cake and the sling made of whiskey and maple sugar, which were served as refreshments. In the little room with walls ornamented with deerhorns and shooting irons the merry company danced on the puncheon floor until broad daylight.

It was in that same cabin that the first prisoner was held in bondage, and in fact, it was in Carter's cabin that nearly every meeting and occasion of interest took place during the first few years of Cleaveland's history.

During the five years succeeding that of 1796 there arrived twelve families and several single men, and men without their wives. These scattered over the township. The Doans, who figured largely in town affairs, came in 1798—after being 92 days in coming from Connecticut—and settled at Doan Corner.

As the ague came to prevail along the river, most of the families moved inland on to higher land, so that after the Doans removed east to the Corner in 1799, Carters was the only white family in Cleaveland from January until April, 1800, a period of 15 months.

Mr. Kingsbury removed to Newburgh in De-

JUDGE KINGSBURY.

cember, 1797, where he afterward raised the first frame-house in the township. It was a grand affair for those times, and is still standing, although it was partially destroyed by fire in the winter of 1895.

While living in their log-cabin at Newburgh, Mrs. Kingsbury had to again endure the pangs of hunger. Her husband left her one morning crying for food for herself and little ones. He took his gun and went out, Macawber like, bidding her "cheer up; something will turn up." He soon returned with a *large rattlesnake* which he had shot, and which he proceeded to cook for his hungry ones, at the same time assuring his wife that he knew "something would turn up."

In the spring of 1799 Wheeler W. Williams, of Norwich, Conn., arrived and settled at Newburgh, erecting a cabin there. It was always a merry occasion when a cabin was raised. The neighbors from miles around would come to lend a hand, and usually finished the job in a single day. Their "women-folks" meanwhile would assist the housewife by quilting for her, and when the day's work was over all would join in a dance. When a fiddler and a fiddle could be secured it was so much the merrier, although a very jolly affair even when they danced to the song of the dancers, or the whistle of the gay gallants.

Henry Woods, in his very interesting narrative, relates the story of one of Newburgh's festivities.

It seems that the young men agreed to get the girls together at the tavern and have a dance, but as he stated "fiddlers were scarce." One had lately arrived from the East whom they agreed to take along, however. When he was interviewed they found that he was at their "sarvace," but that his fiddle was on the other side of the Cuyahoga River. Woods and his companion attempted to build a raft of loose sticks, which did not prove a success, then Woods decided to swim across. It was in April. The river was high and its water icy cold. Woods took off his clothes—as he says, "except my shirt and pants, and they were linen," and swam across the river where he "found the fiddle in a brush shanty." Another difficulty awaited him; he could find nothing with which to bind the fiddle on his head to keep it above the water. So he was obliged to follow down the river-side nearly a mile to find a shallow part where he could cross, the "nettles hurting his bare-feet" all the while. Norton, his companion, followed on the opposite shore with his wearing apparel, and had the good fortune to come across a stray horse, which he mounted, riding him through the river, returning with Woods and the precious fiddle. Unfortunately Mr. Woods has left no account of the dance. But he has given us an account of his going for Dr. Long, of Cleaveland, in the year 1810, when he was staying at his

father's cabin at Tinker's Creek. "A widow woman" had met with an accident requiring medical aid, and the lad was sent for the nearest physician, 12 miles distant, six miles being through a dense wood. The night was dark and the road muddy. His narrative reads as follows:

"The folks furnished me with a good horse and an old-fashioned tin lantern and a candle. I burnt the candle, all of it, going through the woods. I found the doctor, but he would not go that night, so I had to stay all night. In the morning we started, and when we came to six-mile woods the road was froze, so that it was very bad traveling for a horse, and the doctor left his horse at Erastus Miles' tavern, and went the six miles and back on foot."

Mr. Williams was soon settled in his new cabin, and then he proceeded to erect a flouring mill, which was the first one on the Reserve, and of which Judge Barr has written as follows:

"An apology for a grist had been erected near Cleaveland, which enjoyed a complete monopoly, having no competition within a hundred miles, and which gave general satisfaction, as few had anything to grind." Its completion was the occasion of great festivity.

Mr. Williams erected a saw-mill during the following year (1800), which was the first on the Reserve, and in consideration that he would immediately construct and put in operation these

mills, the Connecticut Land Company gave Mr. Williams 100 acres of land, including his mill sites and much of the land now covered by the village of Newburgh, with provisions for himself and family for one year, $100 in cash, and all the castings essential to the construction of his mills.

Mr. David Bryant and his son Gilman made a pair of grindstones for the new flour mill on the right-hand side of the stream about half a mile from the mill, and if I am rightly informed, it is one of them that now rests at the N. E. corner of the N. W. section of the Public Square.

The same year, 1800, the first schoolhouse in Cleaveland *township* was built near the home of Judge Kingsbury in Newburgh, the school being taught by Miss Sara Doan.

The year 1811 opened with a public ball. John and Benjamin Wood and R. Blinn were managers. I quote again from Mr. Wood's valuable narrative. A number of young people had arrived at Independence, on Tinker's Creek flats, and as Mr. Woods states, "We all got an invitation to the New Year's ball. There was no buggies in them days and very few wagons in those early times; so we hitched up a two-horse wagon, and on the first day of January, 1811, four young men beside myself and three girls got into the wagon and started for Cleaveland. We had six miles woods to go through in the start, and the roads bad, but we got through safe, and went into

to the city. There was then four frame houses in Cleaveland. The house where the ball was held was not a frame house, it was of hewed logs, two stories high and sided upon the outside and lath and plaster on the inside, but it was a very good room for a new country. It belonged to Major Carter. We staid all night and started in the morning." Mr. Woods states that when about a quarter of a mile within the six miles wood the wagon broke down. Two of the young men took a horse each, and with the harnesses still on they mounted with a girl behind them—the three girls taking turns at riding— and so proceeded homeward.

Early in the years 1809 or 1810 the mail was carried over the long route of post-towns by Gairns Burke, a lad of 14, and his brother, their father having taken the contract. Mr. Burke states that the route was from Cleaveland through Hudson, Stow, Ravenna, Deerfield, Warren, Messopotamia, Winsor, Jefferson, Austinburg, Harpersfield, Painesville, back to Cleaveland, over a road full of underbrush and from 15 to 20 miles without a cabin or building of any sort. The rivers and streams were without bridges. In summer and in favorable weather they went on horseback. At other times they made the trip afoot, going once a week for three successive years. This could have been no pleasant trip for the brothers, as the woods were then full of wild animals.

Amzi Atwater, one of the first surveying party, closes his journal with "a short account of the Beasts, Birds, Reptiles and Insects found in New Connecticut," from which I quote a few sentences: "There are Ells plenty in some parts of the purchase. Deer are pretty plenty towards the south side of the country, but they are a great part of them destroyed by the Wolves. They are a creature that are very plenty in this country. Bears are very plenty towards the South part of the country. There appears to be Beaver and Muskrats in some places. Racoons are very plenty about the lake. One or two panthers were seen on this country. Squirrels are very plenty on all parts of the Country; they are both black and gray. I saw one rabbit which was the onderly one that I either saw or heard of. Hedgehogs are most remarkable creatures that I took notice of during the time that I staie in the country. A large hedgehog will weigh about 20 pounds. His body is very short and thick, (here follows a very quaint drawing of the creature, showing that the surveyor was not an artist), his head and nose round, his ears short and round, his legs short, his toes and claws are very long, his tail is about six inches long and very thick toward the rump but gradually lessens toward the end. This animal is very curiously armed with quills that are hard and hollow. They are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length in the back and sides, but much shorter on the head and tail.

"In the woods are plenty of Turkies, some Pattridges, and Quails and a plenty of Pidgions. Owls are very plenty in all parts of the country."

* * * * * *

Mr. Atwater states that he found "eagles on the lake shore," and that "the flesh of rattlesnakes, if it can be eaten without prejudice, is extraordinary good food. It is white and tender like fish."

Among the large collection of wolf papers still extant are the following certificates:

"Cleaveland, March 2d, 1815.

Personally appeared Alonzo Carter of Cleaveland in said county before me and produced the scalp of a full grown wolf and being sworn according to Law is entitled to the sum of four Dollars bounty from the State.

Horace Perry, Jus. Peace.

State of Ohio,
Cuyahoga County."

"This certifies that Lorenzo Nalley has produced to me the scalp of a wild wolf over the age of six months proven according to Law for which he is entitled to receive from the State of Ohio the sum of $4.00 as per act of the Leg.

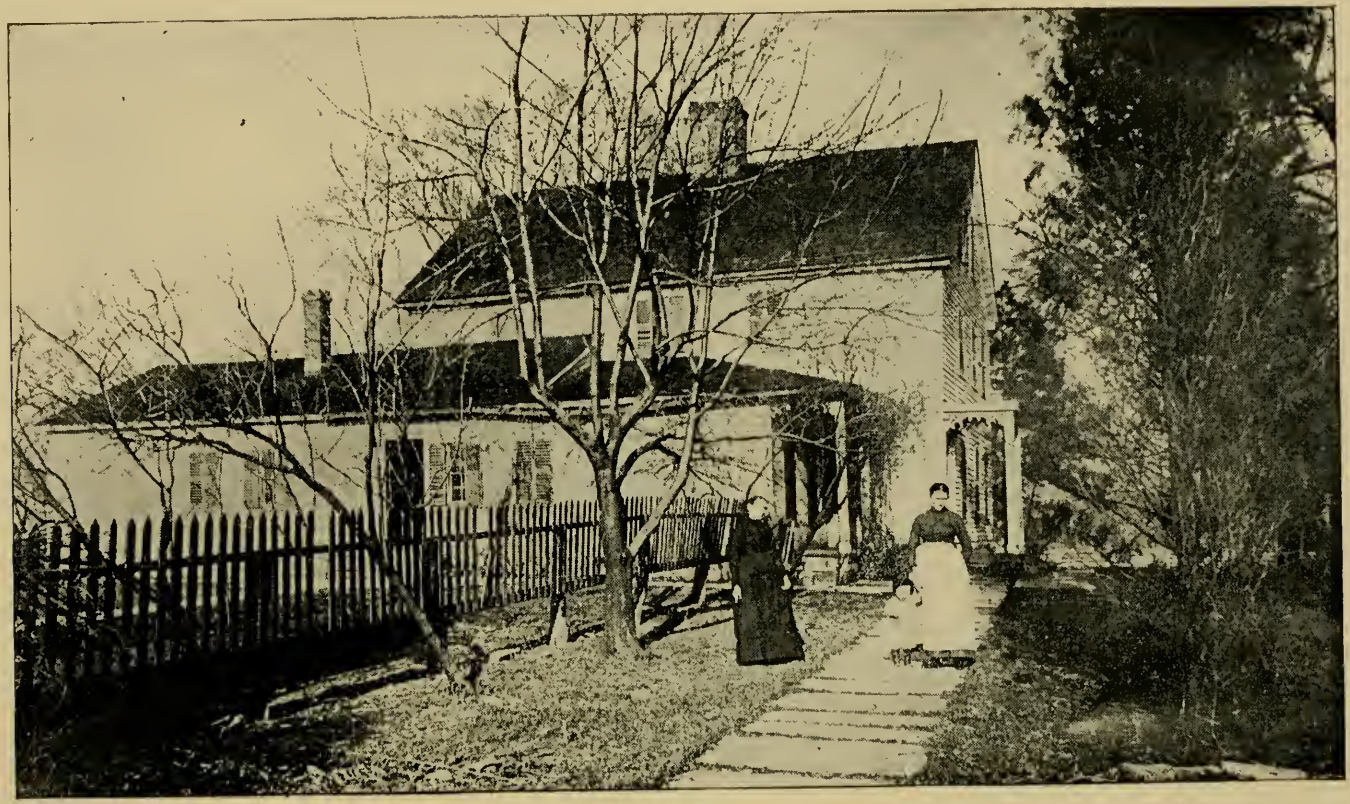
Theodore Miles, J. P.
Newburgh, April 8, 1819."

These speak for themselves.

At the close of the year 1811—spring of 1812—

the town was settled as follows, according to a written statement still extant:

"I will begin North of Kingsbury's creek, on what is now Broadway. The first was Maj. Samuel Jones on the hill near the turn of the road; farther down came Judge John Walworth, then postmaster, and his oldest son, Ashbel W. Walworth, and son-in-law Dr. David Long. Then on the corner of where the Forest City House now stands was a Mr. Moreys. The next was near the now American House, where the little Post-office building then stood, and Mr. Hanchet, who had just started a little store. Close by was a tavern kept by Mr. George Wallace. Then on the top of the hill, North of Main Street, was Lorenzo Carter and son, Alonzo, who kept Tavern also. The only house below, on Water Street and Superior Street, was Nathan Perry's store, likewise his brother, Horace Perry, who lived near by. Levi Johnson began in Cleaveland about that time, likewise two brothers of his came soon after, Benjamin, a one-legged man, I think the other's name was John. The first and last was lake Capt. for a time. Abram Hicox, the old blacksmith, Alfred Kelley, Esq., who boarded with Esq. Walworth at this time. Then Mr. Bailey, also Elias and Harvey Murray, and perhaps a very few others in town, not named. Then on now Euclid Avenue from Monumental Square through the Wood to East Cleveland was but one



THE KINGSBURY HOMESTEAD.

man, who lived in a small shanty with a trifle of a clearing around him, and near the now Euclid Station, Nathan Chapman, who after died there. Then at what was called Doan Corners lived two families only, Nathaniel, the older, and Major Seth Doan. Then on the South, now Woodland Hills Avenue, we first came to Richard Blinn, Rhodolphus Edwards, and Mr. Stephens (a school teacher), Mr. Honey, James Kingsbury, David Burras, Eben Hosmer, John Wightman, Wm. W. Williams and three sons, Frederick, Wm. W. and Joseph; next on (now Carter pl.) Philamon Baldwin and sons; Philamon, Amos, Caleb and Runa; next, James Hamilton, then Samuel Hamilton (who was drowned on the lake a little before), his widow and three sons, Chester, Preston, Samuel, Jr. At then, or rather since, called Newburgh, and now Cleveland, five by the name of Miles; Erasmus, Theodore, Samuel, Thompson and David. Widow White with five sons, John, William, Solomon, Samuel and Simon; Mr. Barnes, Henry Edwards, Allen Gaylord, father and mother. Spring of 1812 came Noble Bates, Ephraim and Jedidiah Hubbel with their old father and mother (the two latter died soon), in both families several sons; Stephen Gilbert, Silvester Burke with six sons, Abner Cochran; now on what is called Aetna Street, Esq. Samuel S. Baldwin was sheriff and county surveyor, and also hung the noted Indian, John

O. Mic, in 1812; next Y. L. Morgan; then three sons, Y. L., Jr., Caleb, J. A. Morgan; the next, now Broadway Avenue, Dyer Sherman, Christopher Gunn, Elijah Gunn, Charles and Elijah Jr. Gunn———"

The manuscript comes to a sudden close, but probably completes the circuit of roads on which stood the log-cabins and the three or four frame houses of the residents of Cleveland, for when the war of 1812 broke out there were but "67 white families living on the 12 mile Square Reserve," and the population of Cleveland was little over 57 souls.

A library association was formed in 1811, having 16 members, constituting one-fourth of the entire population. The librarian's book for 1811-1812 contains the names of the most prominent families of the village. From it we learn that in July, 1811, Lorenzo Carter took out "Goldsmith's Greece," and "Don Quixote," and that he retained them until he had a fine of $1 to pay on each.

Under the same date James Kingsbury took out "Lives of the English Poets," "History of Rome," "Art and Nature," and one other, the name of which is not to be discerned at this late day. These facts are of interest, as showing the line of reading selected by two of Cleveland's most prominent men of those times.

During the war of 1812, and the campaigns

following it, Cleveland was an important military headquarter, and as many of the little band of settlers served in the militia fresh anxieties were added to those constantly endured by these families.

At the time of Hull's surrender a scout entered the town reporting a large body of English and Indians to be coming down the lake, and for a while the wildest excitement prevailed. Many of the families seized what few valuables they could carry with them—burying others—and on horseback or afoot made their way inland, seeking a place of safety.

Three fearless women, Mrs. John Walworth, her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Long, and Mrs. Wallace, refused to leave their homes.

Mrs. Walworth was the same intrepid woman who made the journey from Cleveland to Ledyard, Ct., in the year 1807 *alone*, on *horseback*. She was about 37 years of age and made the journey through the wilderness in safety, and it is stated her horse suffered so little from fatigue that it ran away the next morning, when her 11-year-old brother attempted riding it to water.

A gentleman, who was very ill at the time Hull's surrender, was carried on a feather bed that was strapped over a horse's back, through the woods from Newburgh to Doan Corners. He stood the journey far better than the feather bed did, for that was torn to shreds by the bushes, and the feathers given to the wind.

The few settlers at Doan Corners proceeded to the settlement at Euclid, a few miles further east, where they arrived in a state of great consternation. Mr. Colman, of Euclid, remarked, "Now I think, neighbors, there's no danger. You all stay here and I'll go into Cleveland and see what the fuss is." Leaving his sick wife and their new-born infant in care of these friends, he proceeded with all possible speed to the village. The firing on the island could be distinctly heard, and the group of settlers decided to move on toward Willoughby. One man remained to protect Mrs. Colman, while the rest pushed on. The people experienced a night of terrible fear and suspense from what proved to be a false alarm. At the close of the war there was a general jollification in town. The people gathered on the Square, and with plenty of whiskey and no care for anything but to give vent to their joy, they had a wild, hilarious time. The blacksmith, Uncle Abram Hicox, was loading up an old gun by throwing the powder in from a pail by the handful, when a spark from a fire-brand, prepared to touch it off, fell into the pail, sending the impromptu gunner off instead. He was thrown high into the air, receiving scars that lasted him for life, losing most of his clothing, but not his life.

In May, 1813, Capt. Stanton Sholes and his company arrived by order of the War Department. There were several companies already

in town prepared to defend it, and to establish a military post. Capt. Sholes has recorded that on his arrival Gov. Meigs took him to a place where his company could pitch their tents. He then proceeds thus: "I found no place of defense, no hospital, and a forest of large timber (mostly chestnut) between the lake and the lake road. There was a road that turned off between Mr. Perry's and Maj. Carter's that went to the point, which was the only place that the lake could be seen from the buildings." He also informs us that, "At my arrival I found a number of sick and wounded who were of Hull's surrender, sent here from Detroit, and more coming. These were crowded into a log-cabin, and no one to take care of them, as they had no friends. I had two or three good carpenters in my company and set them to work to build a hospital. I very soon got up a good one, thirty by twenty feet, smoothly and tightly covered, and floored with chestnut bark, with two tiers of bunks around the walls, with doors and windows and not a nail, a screw, or iron latch or hinge about the building. Its cost to the government was a few extra rations. In a short time I had all the bunks well-strawed, and clean, to their great joy and comfort, but some had fallen asleep."

The fact of this hospital costing the government nothing more than a few extra rations is quite as curious as that it was built without nails or screws.

Capt. Sholes then erected a small fort about 150 feet from the bank of the lake, in the forest, with a breast-work of logs and brush. The British fleet approached to destroy the station and the government boats building in the river, but were driven back by a severe storm.

Notwithstanding the troubled times along the lake frontier, Cleveland continued to thrive. The village was incorporated December 23d, 1814, with Alfred Kelley for its first president, and Alonzo Carter its treasurer. The Pier Company soon after built a landing at the lake, and in 1818 the magnificent steamer Walk-in-the-Water entered the harbor of Cleveland bound from Buffalo to Detroit. She was 300 tons burthen, with 100 cabin and greater steerage accommodations, and a sailing power of 8-10 miles an hour.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga had been made a port of entry as early as 1805, and the postmaster served as the Collector of Customs. If his custom receipts equalled his post office receipts at that time his duties could not have been burdensome, for it is recorded that for the first quarter of the year 1806 they amounted to $2.83.

It has been said that the pioneers of the Western Reserve came with a school in one pocket and a church in another. If so, they were a long while in emptying their pockets, for the schoolhouse did not appear in Cleveland village until the year 1817, when one was begun on St. Clair

Street, east of the present Kennard House, which was finished in 1821. It became known as the "Old Academy." This first school was free to children whose parents could not assist in its support.

In Lorenzo Carter's "Legor," a ponderous volume which has its first entry on December 18, 1808, and contains the record of several years, I find that in 1814 he "paid F. Williams for schooling $3.75" for Mary's tuition, but for how long a term is not stated. There are frequent entries for the tuition of Mary and Betsy.

The pioneers did, indeed, take a thought for what they considered to be their spiritual welfare, erecting a distillery as early as 1800, but religious interests were not awakened until a later day.

The Rev. Joseph Badger delivered a sermon in 1800, but he found very little to encourage him here. Mr. Badger was an itinerant preacher, and in later years made occasional rounds of the new settlements. Gradually the interest increased, and through the efforts of some of the women regular services were held in the houses, and occasionally a preacher would come. In the "Legor" of Major Carter, from which I have quoted, are several entries of "Paid to Priest—— for preaching, $1.00."

A church was erected in 1817 in Euclid, which has recently been taken down to give place to a modern structure. This was the first church,

and served for all sects. On the 9th of November, 1816, Trinity Parish was organized in Cleveland. In 1820 a few people formed a society and engaged the Rev. Randolph Stone, of Ashtabula County, to devote one-third of his time to preaching in Cleveland. Both of these societies met in private houses, and from 1820-1822 Trinity Parish was in Brooklyn, where the greater number of its members resided.

On Friday, the 31st of July, 1818, there appeared the first number of the first newspaper published here. It was entitled "The Cleaveland Gazette and Commercial Register," with this sentiment, "Where Liberty Dwells, there is My Country" as a heading to the first page of *four columns*.

It was edited by Mr. A. Logan, and appeared weekly, or in 10, 12 or 15 days, as suited the editor. There were four pages, the first having a strangely familiar aspect to a reader of today, for in its second column appears the well-known heading of "Shocking Murder," followed by that equally familiar one of "The Sea-Serpent Again." Somewhere off the coast of Maine, where the serpent seems to have been sporting ever since, appearing periodically to astonished seamen. Among the anecdotes, the spice required to tempt the dainty readers, occurs the following one:

"An Irishman was lately brought before a justice, charged with marrying six wives. The

Magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain? 'Please, your worship,' says Paddy, 'I was trying to—to get a good one.' "

During the year following there appeared "The Cleaveland Herald," published at Cleaveland, Ohio, Tuesday, October 19, 1819, by Z. Willes & Co., directly opposite the Commercial Coffee House, Superior Street." Most of the articles in these early newspapers are selections from English magazines, and from back numbers at that. In the first number of the Herald is the latest news from England, received by letter from New York under date of September 20, reporting the arrival "of Schooner Athens in the very short passage of 28 days from Cork," bringing accounts of the riot at Manchester on August 6th.

A later paper (May 23, 1820) contains an interesting letter written at St. Helena, stating that "Bonaparte, (who was in good health) sometimes rides out, but seems extremely desirous to shun observation.

"The restrictions are unrelaxed," * *

"Every avenue being guarded, the heights being crowned with guns," etc., which shows that the conqueror was fairly conquered.

The first notice of any theatrical performance that I have found occurs in the Herald of May 23, 1820, and shows that advertising rates were lower than at present, for it is very wordy. It goes on to state that "Mr. W. Blanchard most re-

spectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that this evening, May 23d, At Mr. P. Mowry's Hall, there will be presented the much-admired Comic Opera, called The Purse, or the Benevolent Tar. After which, a variety of Sentimental and Comic Songs; with An interesting scene from the Drama of The Stranger, together with the Farce of the Village Lawyer, the whole to conclude with the Dwarf Dance.

"The doors will be open at 7, and the performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents. Children half price.

"There will be another performance Tomorrow evening, the 24th inst."

In the issue of May 31, Mr. Blanchard, "Feeling himself indebted to the citizens of Cleaveland," etc., "returns them his sincere thanks," and "begs leave to inform them that he will offer, for their satisfaction and amusement, on Wednesday eve, May 31st, the entire Play of the Mountaineers, with songs, duets," etc. The duet of "Blue Eyed Mary" was among the attractions offered.

As we close this brief and necessarily incomplete account of the first quarter of a century of the history of Cleaveland, the period of settling, we find the township which, in 1800, embraced the towns of Cleaveland, Chester, Russell, Bainbridge (Geauga Co.), and all of the present Cuyahoga County east of the river, together with all

the Indian country to the western line of the Reserve, to have greatly decreased in its limits, as counties were formed and towns established.

Newburgh and Euclid had been set apart as separate towns. Many of the settlers of blessed memory had finished their work on earth and been laid to rest. Among these was Major Lorenzo Carter, who died February 7, 1814, in his 47th year. His son Alonzo had already become somewhat prominent in the affairs of the town, and in later years closely identified himself with its interests.

It was yet hard times with these settlers, although pioneer dangers, deprivations and doubts were fast giving way to settled homes, greater comforts and firm faith in the great city of the future—the Cleveland of today.

Chapter II.

1821-1846—THE PERIOD OF ESTABLISHING.

AN elderly lady once told me of her home at the beginning of the period we are about to consider, which may be called the period of establishing. Her husband's farm joined that of Judge Kingsbury's, but it was more than ten years before she had traveled over the entire length of the boundary line, for there were 310 acres in all, with only occasional clearings. The log-house contained one room only, in which there were two beds. As this lady said: "I remember one time I wanted to have some company, so I cleaned out the fireplace and filled it in with green stuff, and then piled up stones outside the house, where I built a fire and did the cooking. I hung up a curtain inside and made a guest's room, and had things very fine, as I thought.

"In those days we bought chair-frames and splint-bottomed them ourselves, and I have a few of our first chairs now.

"All the way from East Cleveland to the city were log-houses, and it looked real cheerful of an evening to see the light of the open fire through the chinks in the logs as we went past.

"We used to put on a pepperidge log four or five feet long for a back-log, and it would burn

for a week. We generally went to bed early, for we had to be up early in the morning. I was up many a Monday morning and had my washing out before sunrise. When we did need to light up we had a saucer filled with lard, in which we put a button with a rag around it for a wick, just a square piece of cotton cloth with a cord wound around the ends, that gave some light, but it wasn't very safe carrying it about on account of spilling the hot grease. Some folks used tallow-dips, but we used the lard and rag."

This same lady, when a girl in her teens, had woven 400 yards of cotton cloth during one summer, the thread being spun at a factory near her home in Connecticut.

In her new home, as in all the early homes here, the spinning wheel and loom held an important place in the household economy. Women were not troubled with lassitude, dyspepsia and kindred diseases then. Wives were true help-mates of their hard-working husbands. As an old pioneer once expressed it, women were help-*meets* instead of help-*cats*, and sons and daughters were taught to live active, useful lives.

The usual work of keeping the home tidy and comfortable, the spinning, weaving, sewing, cutting and making the family garments, tending the sheep, preparing the wool, and knitting the stockings for the usually large family of man and wife and ten or more children, gathering

herbs for the winter's store of medicines, with frequent nights and days of nursing the sick in the neighborhood, the gathering in, paring and drying apples and pumpkins, the gathering of red clover for the year's supply of clover-tea, the daily beverage then, the making of lint, the filling of tinder-boxes, the dipping of tallow candles, the daily milking, churning and cheese making, together with the manufacturing of various supplies now to be obtained of the corner grocer, such as yeast and yeast-cakes, saleratus, made of water in which the ashes of burned corn-cobs had been steeped, molasses and sugar from maple syrup, and innumerable articles of family consumption, left no waste moments.

Then the cooking was enough to appal a domestic of today! The preparing of meats and fowls, the baking of huge loaves of delicious pumpkin-bread, of Indian meal Johnny, or *Journey*-cake, of plum-cakes, of rich pies and puddings, of doughnuts and cymbals, cooked in bake-kettles, Dutch-ovens and skillets, in kettles swung on iron cranes, or on lug-poles of green wood, cooked over or before the blazing wood-fire, or in the coals on the hearth, in a manner unknown to the present generation.

Honor to those busy housewives! And yet busy as they always were they found time to embroider the dainty cap for baby number ten, twelve, or even fourteen, and to put into the

home-made linen such tiny stitches and such exquisite fagoting as puts to shame the very best of modern seamstresses. These women! these early settlers of the Western Reserve, deserve to be known as the *Eighth* wonder of the world.

My venerable friend also told me of attending a New Year's dance at Turney's house in 1826. Turney's was the first *brick* house erected in the county, and it was then a tavern of excellent reputation, kept by a Mr. Parshal. The young matron wore a white muslin skirt with a white satin bodice and sleeves. The skirt was trimmed with white ribbon, on which were hand-painted roses. Her feet were encased in blue-prunella slippers, so short that she remembered her discomfiture even unto her old age. The lady and her husband, then a gallant young couple, gathered up neighbors and friends as they drove along in their sleigh in the midst of a hard storm of sleet. One of the peculiar features of this dance was the marriage of a young couple at the head of a figure. At the supper that followed the bride was asked what part of the chicken she would have, and she replied "a piece of the heart." It is to be hoped that her mate was not chicken-hearted.

The work of establishing homes in the new West was now fairly begun. People who came from the East came prepared to remain. The first comers, and in fact, during the entire period of settling the Reserve, the heads of families

seemed to be often in doubt as to where they had better finally settle. Land was plenty, and they no sooner had their cabin up and a small clearing made than another site offered greater promise, and they would move on, frequently leaving clearings unharvested.

Now, the work of establishing homes was fairly begun. The frame house gradually took the place of the log-cabin, and the plat of ground for the garden and forage necessary to every household was enlarged to the magnitude of a farm.

We little realize the strength and patience it took to convert the wooded, leek-covered acres of soil into well-cultivated fields such as have existed within the memory of most of us. It was necessary that the cattle should be provided with better food than browsing on the young undergrowth and frequently indulging in a mouthful or more of scrub oak leaves, which occasioned the death of many a precious cow during the earlier years, and there could be no good milk, butter or cheese while the ground continued to yield leeks abundantly.

The families of this second quarter of the century were striving to establish comfortable homes in the midst of good, fertile fields, and as their children were fast reaching men and maidenhood they realized the necessity of establishing churches and schools also. "Old Trinity," senior, on the corner of St. Clair and Seneca

Streets, was consecrated on the 12th of August, 1829. Five years later St. John's was erected on the West Side. Both were objects of great admiration to the public centered around the Public Square and on the West Side of the Cuyahoga River.

The Episcopalians well established, the Presbyterians took heart, and after worshiping in private houses, in the log court house, in the schoolhouse, in the second story of the Academy, and in Dr. Long's building on the site of the present American House, during 13 years, they were finally able to erect a stone building on the site of the present Old Stone Church edifice, which was dedicated February 26, 1834.

This society had among its founders and earliest members Rebeccah Carter, the widow of Lorenzo Carter, the pioneer, and Mrs. Juliana Long, and had started a Sunday School as early as 1819.

The Methodists followed in the line of church-raising. They organized a society in 1824 and erected a church on the corner of St. Clair and Wood Streets in 1841.

The Baptists found a home in the old Academy from the date of their organization February 16, 1833, until the completion of their church on the corner of Seneca and Champlain Streets in 1836. Theirs was considered the finest church edifice in the city, and cost $30,000.

The Congregationalists organized a society December 27, 1834, occupying a temporary church building, until that on the corner of Detroit and State Streets was completed in 1856.

The building of the Ohio, or Grand Canal, brought to Cleveland in 1826 a number of Roman Catholic families among its large body of laborers. Roman Catholic missionaries had visited various stations in Ohio during the Indian times, but after the white settlers arrived in 1797, until 1817 there was no priest stationed in the territory now known as Ohio, which the Wyandot Indians called "O-he-zah," meaning the fair and beautiful.

The Rev. John Dillon was the first resident priest in Cleveland, coming in 1835, and saying mass in private houses or elsewhere, and attending to several stations, until he left the following year, when Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer succeeded him, and began building the first Roman Catholic Church in 1838. His successor, the Rev. Peter McLaughlin, came in 1840, finishing the church in 1838. His successor, the Rev. Peter McLaughlin, came in 1840, finishing the church, so it was consecrated on the 7th of June of that year. It was a frame building, 81x53 feet, costing $3,000, most of which sum was raised among Protestants at the East. It stood on the corner of Columbus and Girard Streets, and was known at first as the Church of "Our Lady of the Lake,"

but after the year 1849 it became known as "St. Mary's" on the Flats.

The Roman Church seems to have been particularly fortunate in its early pastors. They are always referred to by Protestants and Romanists alike as being earnest, hard-working and exceedingly eloquent men.

The first Hebrew congregation was established in 1839 by a few Jewish families that arrived on the 12th of July, 1839, among whom were the Thormans, Loewentritts, Rosenbaums, Hoffmans and others. The society held its prayer meetings in a hall on the corner of South Water Street and Vineyard Lane, Mr. Isaac Hoffman serving as their first minister. In 1840 they purchased an acre of land on the corner of Monroe and Willet Streets for a cemetery, and in 1842 started the first of their many charitable societies, that of Chebrah Kadisha.

In 1846 a second congregation was formed under the name of the Anshe Hesed, and two years later (1848) the Tiffereth Israel congregation was formed. These three societies have carried on the very extensive charity work among the large community of Jews that have settled in Cleveland, estimated to be over 10,000 in all, who have become good, law-abiding citizens.

Most of the present population of the city belong to one of the three religious divisions we have mentioned as now established in Cleveland,

the Protestant, the Roman Catholic, or the Hebrew; and we may consider that one of the important features of this period was the establishing of the great religious interests of the city.

Schools were keeping pace with the churches. In 1821 a two-story brick building was completed on St. Clair Street, nearly opposite the little wooden, one-story structure that was built by subscription in 1817. The new school building possessed a tower and a bell, and was known as "The Academy." The lower floor was arranged and used for two schools. The upper one was used for church purposes by several denominations, as has already been stated.

The Academy was the only school building the city possessed for several years. The few primary and other grades, or rather schools, for they were not generally graded in those days, contented themselves with such accommodations as were offered in buildings which had served as grocery stores, paintshops, or for others purposes.

On the 7th of July, 1837, an ordinance was passed to provide for the establishing of common schools, and "two schools for sexes respectively were opened in each district, with an average attendance at each of not less than 40 pupils."

During the winter of 1838 eight schools were sustained, employing 3 male and 5 female teachers, at an expense of $868.62, the male teachers receiving from $30 to $40 per month, and male

and female teachers were "boarded round" among the families. Their seems to have been no regular system of teaching, but each taught according to his or her own device, and it is highly entertaining to read of the early teachers' meetings, where one teacher objected to having drawing of maps taught, and another thought that it was useless teaching pupils to bound the counties in Ohio, and to name the shire-towns. While another thought that the three "r's," "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," were quite sufficient for the pupils to study.

Many of the teachers employed in these public schools were from the Eastern States, and brought reports of doings there that were quite startling.

One gentleman teacher, upon returning from a visit to Massachusetts, said that "Boston pupils were *polite*, and he believed it would not hurt the boys of Cleveland to have their manners mended a little." (Please remember that this was long ago, and has no reference to boys of today.) The idea of teaching manners to boys was preposterous, but not so bad as the proposition made by another teacher, of introducing instruction in music, as it was then taught in the Boston schools.

The latter was too ridiculous for human endurance, and was at once declared to be *illegal*. However, Mr. Lowell Mason, of Boston, came to Cleveland and explained his theories of music as

taught in the schools, and in 1846 a trial was made, which proved a failure.

The first teacher employed in the public schools was Mr. R. L. Gazlay, who received a salary of $131.12 for the term ending September 20, 1836.

There were no long summer vacations then, no general exodus from city to seashore, mountains, lakeside or elsewhere. The summer term began on the first Monday in May, and finished on the last Saturday in September. The winter term began on the first Monday in November, continuing until the last Saturday in March, leaving only two months, April and October, for vacations.

In 1846 Cleveland had 13 public schools, with an enrollment of 1,500 children, and 10 private schools, having 500 pupils. On the 22d of April, 1846, Mr. J. A. Harris, chairman of the Committee on Schools, reported a resolution "that a high school for boys be established." This was a proposition that startled the community and aroused the people, who rebelled at being taxed to support a high school. Common schools were well enough, but there was no sense in having a free high school—as well ask for a free college, they said. The legality of such a proceeding was questioned, but when it was decided that "it was legal to establish a free high school at the charge of the common school fund" the excitement

abated, and tax-payers were obliged to submit to the inevitable consequences of advancing civilization.

The first nigh school in Cleveland was opened July 13, 1846, in the basement of the Prospect Street Church, with Mr. Andrew Freese as the principal. There were many high schools already established in the Eastern States, probably that at Boston being the first, that having been formed in 1820. 83 pupils struggled to obtain the knowledge Mr. Freese was so able and willing to dispense, but for which he lacked appliances to give practical illustrations.

Sensible, earnest pupils that they were, those boys earned with their own heads and hands money with which to purchase appliances to the value of several hundred dollars, such as tax-payers now furnish without a murmur.

People in general looked with disfavor on the common schools, preferring the private ones, and from what is related concerning the instruction given in them half a century or more ago, it is probable that they had good and sufficient reason for preferring to patronize the private schools.

As early as the year 1826 the establishing of the commercial interests of Cleveland were materially assisted by the government appropriating the sum of $5,000 toward the improving of the harbor.

In 1827 a new channel was cut and piers began,

which extended out into the lake for landings; and in 1830 the U. S. Government built a light-house at the northern extremity of Water Street, costing $8,000.

There were some 143 steamboats plying the "Western Water" at that time, many of which touched at this port, and then, as now, greater harbor facilities were needed.

The opening of the Ohio Canal in 1832, with its 309 miles of winding waterway, costing in all some $5,000,000, was an important event in the business interests of town and state, as very soon afterwards the Columbus, Dresden and Miami canals, navigable feeders of the Grand Canal between Cleveland and Portsmouth, increased the length of the canal navigation to that of 400 miles, having 152 locks. The canals are 26 feet wide at the bottom, 40 feet at the surface, with a depth of 4 feet, the banks sloping outward 7 feet in the rise. The locks are of hewn stone, 90 feet long by 15 feet wide in the clear. All the dimensions are the same as the New York canals, and the summit level is 305 feet above Lake Erie. The building of the canal brought to its borders workmen of various grades, from the grubber and clearer, the mucker and ditcher, to the skilled mechanic, the scholarly engineer, and the monied director and officer. They required homes, food and clothing, bringing into market the farm produce and home handiwork, as well as establishing many homes along the entire route.

The first shipments were mostly of lumber and salt. In 1836 there were cleared 294,652 feet of lumber, and 22,214 barrels of salt, and the sum of $68,757.36.5 was received for toll and water rents.

Travelers found the canal boats, primitive as they were, far preferable to stage coaches for comfort and speed, and in the collector's report for the year 1839, 19,962 canal passengers are recorded. The canal was opened to Akron in 1827, and brought to Cleveland the first coal seen by its citizens, who scoffed at the dirty fuel. Some even questioned the possibility of such "black stones being made to burn." One progressive man, Philo Scoville, ventured to invest in a few loads, for which he paid $2 per ton, and putting grates into the Franklin House, of which he was then owner and proprietor, he gave the much-scorned article a fair trial, and then followed the establishing of that branch of Cleveland's industries.

The Cleveland Gazetteer of 1833 states that "Cleveland village is situated exactly midway from east to west of the Reserve, it being just 60 miles in a direct line from each extremity;" and that "the public buildings are a new Episcopal church, three other houses frequently, though not exclusively, occupied as houses of public worship, an elegant court house, a jail and an academy

of brick, containing spacious rooms for three schools."

It goes on to inform the reader that "Here are two printing offices from which are issued two weekly papers upon imperial sheets. This being the place of commencement of the Ohio Grand Canal on Lake Erie it bids fair to become one of the most important towns in the State."

Across the river the warehouses and residences were being rapidly erected on land purchased in 1831 by the Buffalo Land Company, and that part of the town was becoming so prosperous that the citizens deemed it best to apply for a city charter. Cleveland Village had already applied for a charter. Both were granted; that of Ohio City under date of March 3, 1836, and that of Cleveland under the date of March 5, thus giving the former city the seniority of two days. Brooklyn Village was set apart and incorporated the day Ohio City received her charter. The new cities, separated by the Cuyahoga, became rivals, and for years exhibited feelings of intense hatred toward one another.

In 1836 James S. Clark and John W. Willey purchased what is now known as the flats. The previous year they had built the Columbus Street bridge, a covered, wooden structure, leading from Cleveland to Brooklyn, and both the new-made cities claimed jurisdiction over it. This was the most serious occurrence caused by the

rivalry, as it necessitated the ordering out of the military, the firing of cannon, and a general disturbance. The right was legally given to Cleveland, and Ohio City was forced to yield.

The exchange and shipping business already amounted to about one quarter the entire products of the State, and as a necessary protection agaist losses by fire the city passed the following ordinance in the year 1836: "Every dwelling-house or other building containing one fireplace or stove shall have one good painted leathern fire-bucket with the initials of the owner's name painted thereon. Every dwelling with two or more fireplaces or stoves shall have two such buckets, and an additional bucket for every two additional fireplaces or stoves. Every owner of such building not provided with buckets as aforesaid shall forfeit two dollars for each deficient bucket, and the further sum of one dollar for each month after notice being given by a fire warden." (May 7, 1836.)

(Section 10.) "The sextons of the several churches which are now or may hereafter be furnished with bells shall, immediately on the alarm of fire, repair to the several churches with which they are connected and diligently ring the bells of said churches during twenty minutes, and in such manner as directed by chief engineer, unless the fire be sooner extinguished, with penalty of $2 for every omission."

The first fire engine was purchased in 1829, and the first fire company, "Live Oak No. 1.," was formed in 1833, but was never regularly organized. Many of its members joined the regularly-organized company of Eagle No. 1., which was formed in the year following, Capt. McCurdy, of the Live Oak, becoming the foreman of the new company.

The chief engineer of the fire department received $150 for services rendered, and each fireman received $1 per day for every day he attended to working or "exercising the engine."

In a directory for 1837-8 may be found the following advertisements, showing that stage coaches were well established at that time:

"Pioneer Fast Stage Line from Cleveland to Pittsburg. To Wellsville, where passengers will take the steamboats to Pittsburg. Through in 30 hours from Cleveland. Being the shortest route between the two cities."

"STAGES,

Buffalo via Erie. A stage leaves the office of Otis & Curtis, 23 Superior Street, every day at 2 o'clock P. M."

The Mail Stage to Pittsburg.

The Phoenix Line Stages.

The Stage for Detroit, and the Columbus and Cincinnati Stage each started from that same office.

The financial crisis of 1837 was severely felt throughout Ohio. In Cleveland it is said that nearly every business man failed, and for a while the place seemed destined to be crippled; but it soon recovered, and in 1840 held the position of one of the leading cities in the Union. The center of population had changed its base from a little east of Baltimore to the east boundary of Ohio.

We learn from a Gazetteer for 1841 that there were then in Cleveland 50 extensive mercantile establishments, beside book, shoe and leather, hatters, grocery and provision stores. There were 10 heavy forwarding houses connected with lake and canal transportation. There were also 2 steam engine shops, 1 iron foundry, 1 sash factory, 1 brewery, "1 steam-flouring mill capable of making 120 barrels of flour *daily*," 1 chair factory, 3 cabinet shops, a court house, jail, Presbyterian meeting-house (of stone), Baptist meeting-house (of brick), an Episcopal church (of wood), and two Methodist meeting-houses now building. There is also a neat wood chapel for sailors and boatmen. There are two banks, viz., Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, capital $500,000, and the Bank of Cleveland, capital $300,000. There is also an insurance company with a capital of $500,000. Three daily papers are published, viz., The Daily Gazette, Daily Herald, and the Daily Advertiser. Five weekly papers, the Whig, Herald, Advertiser, Messenger, and Lib-

eralist. There is a reading room supplied with newspapers from every state and territory in the United States, and most of the periodicals of the day.

In such a busy place as Cleveland was fast becoming, it was very natural that many of its most prosperous citizens should build for themselves country residences, where free from the turmoil of city life they could enjoy the woods and fields, the birds and flowers, and the pure, fresh air and cool water.

One of the first to build a palatial residence far removed from business life was Mr. Truman P. Handy, who in about the year 1837 moved out to near Erie Street on Euclid road, which was noted for its mud through the greater part of the year. Although Mr. Handy selected rather a lonely situation, *where the Union Club House now stands*, others soon followed him, Irad Kelley and Peter M. Weddell going even farther out on Euclid road. Mr. Weddell found it quite too isolated, and prevailed upon his friend, Mr. John Blair, to purchase a lot of land of him and erect a residence for his family, as he desired to have a neighbor out there in the woods. So Mr. Blair bought a tract of land extending from Euclid to Scovill, building his house a long way back from the road, so that the house now faces on Prospect Street, which was opened years later. Euclid was an old road, formerly the In-

dian trail through to Erie and Buffalo. The land along the western part of the way arose from the lake in a range along the north side of the road, then fell and arose again on the opposite side, the road itself being so low as to receive all the surface water from both ranges, and hence the settlers built their houses on the high land often back on what has since became a street.

In 1835-6 Dr. Long, the famous city physician, moved out of the town on to a farm on Kinsman road, where he built an elegant home, still standing, although on that part of Kinsman Street that is now known as Woodland Avenue. It is occupied by his descendants, the Severances. Even as late as 1855, a period subsequent to this we are considering, Mr. Nathan Perry's house on Euclid road was situated directly on the eastern boundary line of the city, so he was able to live within city or county limits without going from beneath his own roof. Gradually the fashionable residents of Water, Michigan, and other down-town streets began moving out of town, where they could have larger estates, and Euclid road from the Square eastward became the fashionable center. The earlier residents bought up large tracts of land, extending south to Scovill or north to Superior, so that in time they were glad to dispose of houselots in the rear of their lots, where less pretentious homes were established among the stumps left on the clearings.

Frame houses were the prevailing style outside of the business portions of Cleveland. As early as 1836 an ordinance was passed prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within 150 feet of Superior Street west of the Square, so brick or stone gradually took the place of wood in the construction of buildings in the city proper. Bank Street was bordered with pretty homes until a late date.

In 1837 Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harris had a cottage where the Harris Block now stands. Mr. Harris was for a long while connected with the management of the Herald, which became the means of fostering much native talent in newspaper literature. Some of the earliest efforts in poetry appeared in the marriage notices. The following are two interesting examples. The first is to be found among the marriage notices of 1830:

"Two bright beings I saw in unsorrowing youth,
Pledge their holiest vows in the language of truth,
And declared that while life's crimson'd current should roll,
Thus lasting should soul be united to soul."

The other was a tribute paid to the marriage of a Miss Mayden and Mr. Mudd:

"Lot's wife, 'tis said, in days of old,
For one rebellious halt,
Was turned, as we are plainly told,
Into a lump of salt.

The same propensity of change
Still runs in female blood,
For here we find a case as strange—
A Mayden turn'd to Mudd."

Writers were paid in barter, and at very low rates. Among the first of our newspaper writers was a woman who washed for her neighbors in order to support herself and family. She wrote for several of the Cleveland papers, the Herald among the number. Finally she came to the city, stopping at the old Commercial House, a tavern frequented by farmers. Mr. Harris heard of her arrival and called on her, taking her to his own pretty cottage, where she received a hearty welcome from his good wife, who is now living. Mr. Harris asked his wife to find out what their guest needed from the stores that he might procure the same wherewith to pay for her articles she had contributed to his paper. When asked the question, the poor woman exclaimed "Want! I want everything." She had come to town in a farmer's wagon. Her host and hostess sent her home by stage, carrying with her large bags made of cotton cloth into which they had packed clothing, groceries, and various much-needed articles, instead of handing her the little slip of paper known as a cheque, such as writers of today receive.

A lady who is well known and greatly honored as one of the earliest writers of Cleveland has furnished me with some very interesting reminiscences of early times in the line of literature, from which I will quote her own words. She writes: "I became a resident of Cleveland

in 1844, having gone thither after several years' study at Oberlin. Previous to coming I had been a contributor to the Western Reserve Cabinet and Visitor, published, I think, in Hudson, and to the Oberlin Evangelist. Earlier, I had contributed to some local papers East. When I came to Cleveland, The Herald, J. A. Harris, editor, was the chief daily in the city and in Northern Ohio. The Plain Dealer, J. M. Gray, editor, had been recently started. I think there were some weeklies, but I do not recall the names.

"There were various contributors to these papers. Among them I recall Mr. Geo. Benedict, Richard L. Paysons, and very soon J. H. A. Bone. Mrs. Geo. Chapman, who I believe is still living on the West Side, wrote poems. * *

"There were many families who not only kept themselves in touch with the literature of the day, but who, by means of historical and authors' games, and the like, kept up among the younger members of the household an appreciative taste and a love of delving among the bright things of the past.

"One of these was the Woolson family, where father, mother and daughters enjoyed this mode of refreshing themselves among the treasures of the past. One of these daughters, at the time I mention, was a slip of a girl 8 or 9 years old, straight, slight, clear-eyed and silent, who would stand beside one or another of the players enjoy-

ing every bright thing to the utmost, but showing it only by the lift of the eyelid, or the slight ripple of a smile across a quiet face. This was Constance Fenimore Woolson."

From the lady's letter it appears that Mr. Woolson and one of his sisters were active in literary work, and that Mrs. Woolson was grand niece of the novelist, Fenimore Cooper. Also that "nearly all of this branch of the Woolson family lie buried in the different cemeteries in Cleveland, one under the altar of Grace Church."

Frances and Metta Victoria Fuller were for a while contributors to the Cleveland papers. M. A. F.—Mrs. Freeman, of this city, was for a long while a favorite contributor to the Herald.

As early as 1845 I find contributions from the pen of H. M. Tracy, in the form of poems and essays. Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutter was a graduate of Oberlin, and a constant and always welcome contributor to the city papers.

E. M. T., of Euclid, was another writer of essays, and our own Mrs. H. E. G. Arey was, and is, a most acceptable contributor to the local and eastern papers. Her influence on the literary advance of Cleveland has been very great and beneficial, and it is to be regretted that she has been called to take up her residence elsewhere.

From the earliest settlement of Cleveland women have held a prominent place among its workers. By courtesy of the stronger sex they

were early accorded privileges not bestowed upon them in every new place. Yet the law gave power to the men. A man was most certainly the head of the household, and his will was law. If he felt inclined to indulge in horsewhipping his wife she had no means of redress. She worked faithfully and well, but her husband owned the products of her labor.

The following portion of a will made in 1843 by an esteemed early settler is a curious example of a man's right to dispose of the household goods:

"I also give and bequeath to her (his wife) one feather bed, 4 pillows, with the underbed, with 6 sheets, 2 blankets, 6 pillow-cases, 9 bed-quilts, and her choice of the bedsteads, and in fact, she may take her choice in all the above articles of household furniture, together with the large rocking chair," etc.

Probably all but the bedstead and the frame of the rocking-chair were the work of her hands or else brought as her dowry, and were thus *kindly* willed to her by her devoted husband, her lord and master, to whom the early laws gave strange rights, as it seems to us of these later days.

The Plain Dealer of April 2d, 1846, published the following card to business men, which sounded the keynote of advancing improvements:

"The spring of 1846 opens a new era in the history of Western Commerce! That most won-

derful invention of the age, the magnetic telegraph, brings the commercial transactions of the seaboard almost instantaneously to our knowledge. It is announced that the telegraph lines at present connecting Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston will be extended through the cities of Lowell, Hartford, Troy, Albany, Utica, Rochester and other intermediate places to Buffalo, and be completed about the first of May next. Commercial and other important news brought by telegraph will reach us during the coming season Three Days in Advance of The Mail."

Homes, churches, schools, the city and its various industries were now well *established* and ready to be improved.

Chapter III.

Period of Improving—1846-1871.

THE third quarter of the century of Cleveland's history may be designated as that of *improving*, for it brought about marked improvements in homes, schools, churches, society, city streets, facilities of travel, and in various other ways.

The city resembled a quiet New England village at the beginning of the period. Log houses had given place to pretty cottages, generally painted white, with green blinds on the outside, and a neatly kept flower-garden at the side, in front, or in the rear of the houses. Two-story houses were the exception, not the rule then, and frequently two families dwelt beneath one roof. Apprentices usually boarded in the family of their master, and school teachers continued to be "boarded round."

The first great improvement of this period was that of establishing a department for girls in the High School in the spring of 1847, when 14 girls were admitted to the privilege of a higher education. This was looked upon with disfavor by many, and most of the men in power thought it very improbable that girls would be able to keep up with the classes, although throughout the

New England States they had early been admitted to the High School System.

In 1825 girls had a separate school in Boston, and in various places in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other New England States the High Schools were co-educational from the start. They seem to have flourished from the first, and by the year 1838 there were 14 in Massachusetts. One organized in 1831 at Lowell, Mass., had the present bishop of Rhode Island for its principal, and had an enrollment in 1837 of 90 boys and 132 girls, which proves that girls were desirous of improving the opportunity afforded them.

In the autumn of 1848 an attractive, or at least a conspicuous, advertisement appeared in the newspapers, informing "the Citizens of Cleveland" that Dr. Morris would open a "*Female* Seminary" in the Pavilion, corner of Prospect and Ontario Streets, where the Prospect House now stands, and that he would be assisted by "*eight teachers*" who were *graduates* of *Eastern schools*. On the 16th of October this *Female* Seminary was duly opened, and among Dr. Morris' boasted, but imaginary eight assistants, was one who was a veritable graduate of Mt. Holyoke, and who, after assisting for a while in this and other similar institutions, opened a school of her own, which became very popular.

Among this lady's twelve hundred and more

pupils scattered over the world there is scarcely one who does not hold in loving remembrance the name of Linda T. Guilford. After 33 years of actual teaching, her helpful influence is still going forth toward hundreds of young people, from college maidens to daily newsboys.

There were several other very popular and well-conducted private schools under the instruction of competent teachers, whose names have been associated with much of the good work of later years.

The Right Reverend Amedeus Rappe, who was a native of France, and for six years Chaplain of the Ursuline Convent at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, came to America in 1840, and soon became a force in the work of improving the morals and state of society among a certain portion of Cleveland's citizens. He was ordained bishop over the Diocese of Cleveland, instituted April 23, 1847, which had at that time 42 churches—one was in Cleveland—21 priests and 10,000 Catholics.

In Bishop Rappe's first pastoral letter he wrote thus: "If the eloquence of an upright life does not convert our opponents, at least it silences the hostility of the unwise and imprudent," and again, "We beseech you also, beloved brethren, by the mercy of Jesus Christ, to live soberly. Drunkenness, and the debaucheries which attend it, degrade man, disgrace the faith and precipitate many into endless misfortunes."

The little wooden structure, "St. Mary's" on the Flats, served as his cathedral until the one on the corner of Erie and Superior Streets was completed. It was then out of town, quite in the suburbs of Cleveland.

In the Cleveland Herald of March, 1848, may be found the following notice of this enterprising man: "Bishop Rappe is just what every man who has important enterprises in hand should be, a real working man.

"His labors, too, are for the benefit of others, the present and future, the temporal, social and moral improvement of the people of his charge. Strict sobriety, industry and economy are virtues which he inculcates with hearty good will—the sure stepping-stones to individual, family and associated success. Temperance supports the superstructure, and now over five hundred cold-water men are enrolled in the Cleveland Catholic Temperance Society."

Bishop Rappe opened a seminary back of his residence on Bond Street, and in September, 1849, he sailed for France to secure the assistance of priests and nuns, as well as means to enable him to finish the Cathedral, which was begun in October, 1848. He returned to America in August, 1850, bringing with him 4 priests, 5 seminarists, together with 2 sisters of charity and 4 nuns, from the Ursuline Convent of Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

With these came a young woman belonging to a fine old English family, who had become a Roman Catholic and been baptized by Father Rappe. She decided to come to America, and here to devote her life and such means as she possessed to teaching and doing missionary work in the West.

A house, formerly occupied by Judge Cowles on Euclid Street, was purchased and made ready for the sisters' occupancy. It was consecrated on the 7th of November, 1852, and in December of the same year this talented young English woman became an Ursuline nun, the *first* received into the church on the Western Reserve.

For years she served as one of the teachers in the Ursuline Academy, and has been a faithful member of the Convent, where she is now tenderly cared for in her old age. Mother Austin is well known to many of Cleveland's best families, whose daughters have been under her instruction, and her name appears among the honorary Vice Presidents of the Woman's Department of the Centennial Commission.

The Ursuline Sisters at once opened a select school and an academy, many of their pupils being from well-known Protestant families. In fact a large percentage of their pupils were Protestants during the first years of the school.

One of the grandest improvements of this period was that made in the methods of travel.

Early as the year 1845 the project of railroads connecting Cleveland with various distant points began to be seriously considered. It was finally voted to loan the credit of the city to the amount of $200,000 for the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and to the amount of $100,000 for the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

The building of railroads was slower work in those times than it is at present, when they are constantly springing into existence, as though by magic, forming an iron network over the face of our country. Then there were terrible obstacles to be overcome; but in time this first railroad was completed, and on the morning of February 21, 1851, members of the Legislature, State officers, Councils of Cincinnati and of Columbus, together with many citizens of these two cities, in all 428 persons, took the first train over the road to visit Cleveland as its guests.

When the excursion train from the Capitol reached our city, the guests were greeted by discharges of artillery and the voices of thousands of the citizens who were on hand to welcome them.

On the following day, Saturday, February 22, a procession was formed, with General Sanford as chief marshal, to escort the guests to the Public Square in front of the Court House, where Mayor Case received them with an appropriate

speech of welcome. He was followed by the Hon. C. C. Convers, Speaker of the Senate; Mr. Samuel Starkweather, orator of the people of Cleveland; Hon. Alfred Kelley, Hon. Henry B. Payne, Mr. Pugh, of Cincinnati, Gov. Wood, and Mr. Cyrus Prentiss, President of the Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R., 40 miles of which were formally opened to the public on that day, the city's guests taking a train to Hudson, the College City, and back, after which they were given a banquet at the Weddell House. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession.

On Sunday the ministers discoursed upon the great event of the age, and on Monday the people from far and near gathered to see the guests depart on board the wonderful train with its snorting iron monster of a horse. Just before running out of the station Mr. J. Greiner sang a song composed for the occasion to the tune of "O Carry Me Back," which is published in full in the Herald of February 24, 1851, and from which the following stanzas are selected, *without comment*:

"We hail from the city—the Capitol City,
We left in the storm and the rain;
The cannons did thunder, the people did wonder,
To see pious folks on a train.

The iron-horse snorted, he puffed when he started,
At such a long tail as he bore;
And he put for the city that grows in the woods,
The city upon the Lake Shore.

Chorus—

The beautiful city, the forest-tree city,
The city upon the Lake Shore.

The mothers ran out, with their children about,
From every log-cabin they hail;
The wood-chopper he, stood delighted to see
The law-makers rode on a rail.

The horses and cattle, as onward we rattle,
Were never so frightened before.
We're bound for the city that grows in the woods,
The city upon the Lake Shore.

Chorus—

Great country for timber, this is, you remember,
The planks that are planked in the mud.
All cities this beats, for not only the streets,
But a Governor they've made out of Wood.

No dog wood, nor slippery elm governor he,
But pop'lar Wood, seasoned and sure,
And lives in the city that grows in the woods,
The city upon the Lake Shore..

With the steam engine to bring ore, lumber, and the produce of the soil to the lake shore, Cleveland awakened to a new business activity. It had been looked upon as a pretty residence place, with its shady streets and broad fields, but few of its citizens ever dreamed, much less expressed, the idea of its ever becoming a great manufacturing city.

The work of improving the streets was actively carried on in 1850, when some of the principal ones were accepted by the city. On the 12th of

November an ordinance was passed accepting Case Street, which was ordered to be 3 rods wide. On the 10th of December Cedar Street, 66 feet wide, was accepted, and on the 4th of February, 1851, Wilson Street, 50 feet wide, was accepted. Cedar Street, which is now one of the busy thoroughfares leading east through the city, was then only a cart-path winding among the stumps left standing on the rear lots of the Euclid road farms. There were probably less than a dozen houses on its entire length, from Perry Street to Wilson Street, and they were nearly all small, one-story houses containing one or two rooms beside a bedroom. The north side of the street was devoted principally to market-gardens and hay-fields, except what remained a forest, wherein the men delighted to go hunting, and where the neighbors frequently went picnicing during the summer. Raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and wild grape-vines bordered this winding, rough way, and many a good dinner of potted pigeons was obtained by spreading nets over the berry bushes to entrap them. The street was often so muddy that the few pedestrians were forced to climb the rail-fences and walk along on them. Neighbors, meant more than simply the occupants of adjoining residences in early times. They constituted a circle of friends bound together by indissoluble ties.

The busy young housekeepers, after tidying

up their own homes, would occasionally meet at one another's houses for a day's visit. With babies and knitting-work they would wend their way through woods and over fields to a neighbor's, returning home in season to get supper for the "men-folks" before candle light.

In winter several families residing within a mile or so of one another would join in a "bob-sled" ride out to McIlraith's tavern. Dressed in their best "go-to-meeting" calicos or delaines, and wrapped in a "Job's-comfort" or "Rising-sun" bedquilt, or in a blanket for extra warmth, the women would arrange themselves within a crockery-crate secured upon the sled, knowing full well that in all probability they would be spilled out by running against a stump before they had gone any distance, but the prospect of a dance to the music of a flute, a fiddle and a trumpet, and a supper of hot-biscuits, corn-pones, pork, ham, pickles and cheese, kept their spirits up in spite of the biting cold atmosphere and the protruding stumps.

In the early part of 1851 a few of the down-town sidewalks were flagged and the streets lighted with sperm-oil lamps. Boys were allowed to coast on the Square from Euclid to Superior Streets along by the side of the Forest City House, and on one occasion a young woman, wearing heelless shoes with steel-toes, slipped and fell as she turned to go down the hill,

making the entire trip over the glassy surface on her back.

In about 1854 Superior Street hill, from Water Street to the public landing on the river, was paved with stone, but the rest of the streets remained generally slushy, muddy or dusty, according to the season, and pigs meandered through them or wallowed in their mud, in blissful ignorance of the final banishment of their kind from within the city limits.

In 1859 horse-railroads began to supersede omnibuses. The East Cleveland Company and the Kinsman Street Company were organized that year, and the West Side Company in September, 1863.

The cars were small ones drawn by mules or horses, and according to an ordinance of the city these animals were not to be driven faster than a walk while turning the corners of streets, and cars drawn in the same direction shall not approach each other within a distance of 300 feet, which must have been a relief to nervous travelers.

For many years the subject of supplying Cleveland with "good and wholesome water" had been under consideration. In January, 1833, The Cleveland Water Company was incorporated, but it was not until 1850 that a chartered company came into power and began raising a subscription of $27,000 to the capital stock.

In 1852 William Case, Esq., chairman of committee on Water Works, received from W. W. Mathers a report on the composition of the waters of Cleveland, in which he stated that "the following waters have been examined:

"No. 1.—Well water, from a well about 50 yards west of the theater between Superior and Center Streets, from the oldest part of the city.

No. 2.—Well water, from Prof. Cassels' well, on the ridge of Euclid Street, two miles from the city.

"No. 8.—Water from Mr. Perry's well on Euclid Street."

The report then states that "It will be seen from the above table that the Cleveland water is far purer than the Croton water, and fully an average of the other streams used to supply cities in the East, while the water of Lake Erie is purer far than any of them except Cochrinate, and is more than the average of even that water, so celebrated."

On the 1st of September, 1854, the job of building the Reservoir on Franklin Street was begun, and in 1856 the city was supplied with water from the lake.

A business directory of 1852-3 states that "The travel through our city has become immense; the old lumbering stage-coaches have been so entirely driven from our thoroughfares that they are already looked upon as objects of curiosity,

and will, doubtless, soon be sought for, to grace the cabinets of the curious, and be given a place, side by side, with the inquisitorial instruments of torture.

"Our numerous and excellent hotels are constantly filled to overflowing, and scarce one of all these arriving and departing crowds that does not bear irrepressible testimony to the business and beauty of our city."

Among the hotels referred to was "Stillman's," on the corner of Ontario and Michigan Streets. The best hotels were all west of the Square, as were the few business blocks, the halls and the public buildings.

In 1853, E. I. Baldwin opened his remarkably fine store on Superior Street, on the site of that now occupied by Hower & Higbee. It was the first large dry goods store, being 100 feet deep by 19 wide. In 1868 the firm, of which Mr. H. R. Hatch, of Grand Isle, Vt., became a member during its first years, removed to a larger building a few rods farther west.

Another great business venture was that of W. P. Southworth, the grocer, who had been a contractor for building materials, and in several kinds of business previous to starting his *great* store on the north corner of Ontario and Champlain Streets in 1858, where it is said this enterprising man sent out his goods in a wheelbarrow. The people stood aghast at the audacity of such

business ventures, while the men in charge contented themselves with the rich incomes received, striving always to merit the patronage of the public.

In April, 1854, Ohio City was annexed to Cleveland, and on Saturday, the 7th of October following, a fire was discovered in a plumbing establishment at No. 81 Public Square, which spread rapidly, consuming or damaging most of the buildings on the Square, on Champlain and on Seneca Streets. The stricken community had scarcely recovered from the stupor caused by this calamity before a worse one befell them, for on Friday, the 27th of October, at 11 o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in the stable of the New England House, destroying the hotel, the Corn Exchange, St. Charles Hotel, General Oviatt's brick block, finishing the work of destruction along Superior Street, down Merwin Street and along the river side, causing a total loss of $155,600, and nearly crippling the city for awhile.

Although these losses fell heavily upon the business community the fires resulted in the general improvement of that part of the city, for better buildings were raised on the burned district, and the busy little city by the lake went steadily on improving in every quarter, when there came premonitions of rebellion in the Southern States. Early in 1861 the newspapers contained ominous headlines, such as "Two War Steamers un-

der orders for Charleston," "Mississippi going out of the Union this week." "Southern States after Arms. Virginia going to Secede. More troops sent to Harper's Ferry," and others of a like nature.

Though many of the people laughed at the idea of war between the North and South, others felt that danger was imminent, and wherever men congregated the subject came under discussion. Mothers looked anxiously on husbands and sons, fearing the approach of that day when they should be called to sacrifice one or both in behalf of their country.

On the 13th of April came the announcement that the *War was begun*, and the Plain Dealer closed an editorial thus: "Still later. Fighting along the whole line. War vessels engaged. Fort Sumpter on fire. Watch and Pray."

On the 13th of April President Lincoln became alarmed for the safety of Washington, D. C., and on Sunday, the 14th, issued a call for 75,000 troops to the field at once, as the Confederate Congress had declared war against the United States.

Then the patriotic citizens of Cleveland, as elsewhere, were thoroughly aroused, and the streets became alive with people. Flags were hung in churches, to which men marched to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Leland's Band was stationed

on the balcony of the Weddell House, playing patriotic airs and soul-stirring music, and, while many still persisted in the belief that the fuss would soon blow over, that it was just a little Southern fire that would soon be quelled by a mere handful of armed men, all were excited over the news that continued to come from the Capitol.

On the 15th Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, issued a proclamation calling for troops. The requisition upon Ohio being 13 regiments for immediate service. The Grays were ordered to appear at their armory April 16th, when it was found that they had *already* secured 62 names on their volunteer list.

On the 17th General Fitch received a dispatch from General Carrington at Columbus ordering him to "Have the Grays and Hibernian Guards, if full, report here by the first train, without arms." And on the 18th the Grays left for Columbus on a special train at 3:50 P. M. *78 strong!* that being 8 more than the number required. No one who witnessed their departure will ever forget that day. From the shipping and from nearly every building floated the Stars and Stripes. The air was filled with the strains of martial music, and thousands of men, women and children followed the boys in blue as they marched through the streets to the station, where followed the heartrending scenes, enacted over

and again in every hamlet, village, town and city throughout our loyal states during the succeeding years of that bitter strife between sister states whenever the loved ones left for the field of battle.

The Grays were the *first* company from *Cleveland*, the *first* from *Ohio*, and *one* of the *first* in the *Union* to respond to the call for troops. Arriving at Columbus they were marched to the Supreme Court Room, where they bunked on sofas and floors, occasionally awaking to complain of the neglect of the chambermaid, who forgot to shake up their beds that morning, or to crack a joke with some comrade whose weary bones ached from their unaccustomed accommodations.

The next morning they were on their way to Pittsburg enroute to Washington.

At 1:30 o'clock on Saturday, April 20, Col. Barnett's Regiment of Artillery, including Co. D, composed mostly of Cleveland men, left for Columbus and thence on to Marietta. Unfortunately the Hibernian Guards did not fill its quota for several weeks, and remained in camp. It was mustered into service on Sunday, April 26, as part of the 8th Ohio Regiment, and left for the field on Friday, May 3.

The Artillery proceeded to Virginia, where *Co. D* proved the *first Cleveland Co.* to fire a shot into the enemies' ranks, when on Monday, June

3, they took part in the battle at Philippi, Va.

Cleveland was ably represented in most of the great battles during the War of the Rebellion. It is estimated that there were in the field at least 7,000 men from this city, many of whom arose to prominence and high rank, as for instance, General Elwell, General James Barnett, Col. O. H. Payne, Col. Crane, Col. Creighton, and others. There is no stain on Cleveland's war record, and she may proudly honor the names of even the lowliest of her loyal sons whom she sent to the field during her country's danger, and perpetuate their memory by carving their names in marble, that the youth of coming generations may behold them, and learn to honor them.

The women of Cleveland have always held themselves in readiness to assist in every good work of the city, and were not found wanting at the breaking out of the Rebellion.

On Saturday, April 20, 1861, in less than 48 hours after the departure of the Grays, Chapin Hall was filled with women, each wearing the National colors conspicuous as a decoration upon her person, to organize a Soldiers' Aid Society to assist the brave soldiers who were fast leaving for the front. Mrs. Benjamin Rouse was chosen its president, and throughout the war served faithfully and well.

Two days later, on the 23d, the women were suddenly and unceremoniously mustered into

service by receiving notice that 1,000 volunteers were marching into camp from adjoining towns wholly unequipped and would require their immediate help. There was no hesitation as to what should be done. Carriages were ordered at once, into which there entered ladies of the committee to solicit from every home in the city bed-quilts, blankets, and other comforts for these volunteers, and thenceforth through all the perplexities, fears and hopes of succeeding eight years the women of Cleveland never faltered in the glorious work thus thrust upon them.

It would fire the soul of the Sphinx to hear of their noble self-sacrifices, and their never-dying perseverance through those years of vicissitude, when they turned their hands to whatever work offered, whether it was packing huge boxes of stores for camp, tending the sick and dying, writing letters for the feeble and unlettered, traveling down to the front and over the battlefields with hospital stores, raising vegetables for the camps, picking berries, preparing food, managing entertainments to raise means to carry on their work—always and forever busy with head, heart and hand from early morn till late at night, working for the welfare of their country's brave defenders, while many a one was herself mourning the loss of some dear friend or relative who had been shot in battle, starved in prison, or had died in a hospital. Young and old, weak and strong,

forgot all else but the work each day brought for them to do, and for which they seemed to receive supernatural strength to enable them to carry out.

Among the articles of diet sent by this Aid Society to camps was a total of 8,107½ bushels of onions valued at $16,215.00, and 38,841 bushels of potatoes valued at $38,841. These common and greatly-needed vegetables were received with such hearty favor that it was afterwards said "Onions and potatoes captured Vicksburg." They certainly were a sustaining power to the soldiers who did capture that stronghold.

Another delightful work undertaken by the women was that of establishing hospital gardens on ground confiscated for that purpose at Nashville, Murfreesboro and elsewhere, the seed and implements being furnished by the Society and the work done by convalescent and partially-disabled soldiers. In some places the gardens became objects of great pride to the boys-in-blue, who gained strength in working among the flowers and vegetables, while large quantities of fresh, wholesome vegetables were furnished the neighboring hospitals and camps.

With all their energy taxed to the utmost to provide what comforts and necessities were constantly demanded at the front, these noble women found time to plan and successfully carry through the great Sanitary Fair, which began on Monday,

the 22d of February, 1864, closing on the 10th of the following March. It was one of the grandest affairs ever held in this city, and brought into the treasury of the society the amount of $100,-191.06 clear.

The Soldiers' Aid Society opened various branches of work as occasion required, such as an employment agency, a war claim agency, a soldiers' home, and various relief departments. When the war closed and a camp of discharge was organized at Cleveland, the Aid Society was kept busier than ever, if such was possible, providing food for returning regiments belonging to other states, and also for the sick of all organizations. The city provided for her own and the state troops.

Their first installment of returning soldiers numbered "340 strong," and came upon them at three hours' notice. To feed *five hundred* of these hungry men it was found that there were required about "135 pies, ½ barrel ginger cakes, 1,000 small cakes, ½ barrel apple sauce, 300 loaves of bread, 300 lbs. of beef, ½ barrel of pickles, 30 qts. milk, ½ barrel crackers, 1 barrel potatoes, 2½ barrels coffee and 1 barrel vegetables."

Some days the women would receive notice to prepare for one regiment, and before they had finished the meal provided, another train filled with soldiers would run into the station. These, too, must be fed; and tired and worn as they were

from their labor the ladies set about preparing a meal for them. No thought of self ever entered their minds! What they were called to do they did cheerfully, regardless of tired limbs, aching backs and throbbing heads.

One particular occasion is worthy of special mention here. It was when the Aid Society, or Sanitary Commission as it was called in later days, was called upon to provide a meal for an entire brigade numbering 1,350 strong. Every modern housekeeper must quake at the thought of providing for such a number of half-starved men. The train was hourly expected throughout the entire day of July 29th, and women remained at their posts ready for duty until toward midnight, when sleep overpowered many of them. About two o'clock in the morning the first section of the train ran into the Union Depot, and the men were marched to the Soldiers' Home, built for such purposes, just parallel with the station on piers at what was then the water's edge, where they were royally feasted, but where before their hunger was appeased there crowded together several hundred more soldiers eager to get a bite of the good things set before their comrades, and for whom the tables were made ready in a surprisingly quick time. And then arrived the third section with its load of hungry fellows, and it was daybreak before the hurried, anxious, and exceedingly tired hostesses could stop for a moment

to rest. They had cut up bushels of bread, pies and cakes, they had assisted in preparing barrels of potatoes and onions, and had worked for hours supplying the cravings of 1,350 hungry men, beside preparing all manner of delicacies to tempt the appetites of the sick and wounded, of whom there was always a large detachment with each returning regiment.

Miss Mary Clark Brayton, the faithful secretary and a moving-spirit in the Society, has left a record of the work of those troubled years, which is an interesting monument to the memory of those earnest workers. The Treasurer's Report from April 20, 1861 to January 1st, 1869, as given in Miss Brayton's book entitled "Our Acre and its Harvest," shows a disbursement of articles amounting to a grand total valuation of $982,-421.25 at the small expense of $206,478.50, which conveys but a faint idea of the work carried on by the Society.

Immediately upon the close of the war Cleveland became the place of refuge for all classes of suffering humanity; the sick, the wounded, the liberated, half-crazed prisoner, the poverty-stricken soldier, the newly-freed negroes, seeking they knew not what, going anywhere to get away from the associations of the past, and many veritable refugees. These were all to be cared for, and in order to give to the sick and wounded such attention as they well merited, a permanent hospital was needed.

Bishop Rappe had long been desirous of erecting one in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and in 1865, in connection with the citizens of Cleveland irrespective of all creeds, he was enabled to erect the building on the corner of Perry Street and what is now known as Central Avenue, where the good work of caring for their poor, suffering fellow mortals is still ably conducted by the Sisters.

During the years of the Rebellion many improvements were being made in this city. Earliest among them was the very important one of opening communication across our country from shore to shore, through the Overland Telegraph, which was completed in the autumn of 1861, and of which Cleveland's esteemed townsmen, Mr. Jeptha H. Wade, was president. The first message wired read as follows:

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.
Hon. J. H. Wade, Pres. Pacific Telegraph.

Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the Overland Telegraph Line west to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the continent. Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the constitution and laws of our country, and is warmly

interested in successful enterprises as the one so far completed. BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Great Salt Lake City.

The company started the sections of work from St. Josephs and from San Francisco, to meet at Salt Lake City. Mr. Wade's section arrived a week the earlier, a fact to which the President of California State Telegraph Company facetiously referred to in his message from

San Francisco, Friday, October 25.

To J. H. Wade, Pres. of the Pacific Tel. Co.

We greet you across the continent. You beat us by a day or two, but we forgive you, and for it receive our congratulations.

H. W. CARPENTER.

On the 26th of October the Mayor of San Francisco, Cal., wired an official message to the Mayor of New York which reads as follows:

"San Francisco to New York sends greetings, and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the projectors of the important work meet with honor and reward.

H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
Mayor of San Francisco."

There were several short lines running from Cleveland to different points, which the Hon. Mr. Wade bought and eventually formed into

The Western Union Telegraph Co., which held its first election of officers on the 26th of July, 1866, making Mr. Wade its president. These shorter lines were kept busy during the early part of 1861 sending messages of such contradictory nature that it was often impossible to ascertain the truth regarding the movements of our army.

In view of the great importance of controlling the entire system of telegraph lines throughout the loyal states, General McClellan made Captain Anson Stager general manager of the entire system of lines that could be made serviceable to the government, and Cleveland became the headquarters of the National Union Telegraph, as well as of the Western Union and of the Pacific lines.

On the 28th of April, 1865, Cleveland had the mournful honor of having the remains of the martyred President Abraham Lincoln lie in state beneath a canopy prepared for the occasion beneath the trees on the Square, while the funeral pageant paused to rest in its journey to Springfield, Illinois, and to the "Grays" was accorded the honor of standing guard over the body of their country's dead President, during the time of its stay.

When the excitement consequent upon the war was finally over and civil affairs again claimed the attention of the people, various well-

known societies and institutions came into existence. On the 7th of May, 1867, The Western Reserve Historical Society was organized as a department of Case Library, for the better preservation of relics, manuscripts, books and whatever pertained to the history of the Reserve, and in the following November it was given rooms in the fire-proof building of the Society for Savings, on the Square. That same year the flourishing Public Library, founded in 1853, came under the support of the city.

In 1867 The Young Men's Christian Association was reorganized. It was formed in 1854, but disbanded during the war. They first occupied a small room in a building on Superior Street. After reorganizing they occupied rooms on the third floor of a building on Superior corner of Seneca Street, afterward moving into the Kendall Block, and later into a dwelling house on the site of the present Society for Savings. Their next move was to the corner of Euclid and Sheriff Street, where they fitted up an elegant building for the times at an expense of about $25,000.

In November, 1868, The Women's Christian Association was formed, with the late Sarah E. Fitch, President, and began its noble work of rendering aid to women in need of a helping hand. Through the generous gifts received from benevolent friends the Association was en-

abled to open the "Retreat" on Perry Street in June, and the Boarding Home on Walnut Street on November 11th, 1869. These and various other societies were started in the interests of humanity during the remarkably prosperous years succeeding the close of the war.

Business of all kinds was prosperous, and the manufacturing interests were making rapid progress. The iron and coal interests were developing with such rapidity as to bring this city into special prominence as their chief mart along the lake, and one of the busiest of Western cities.

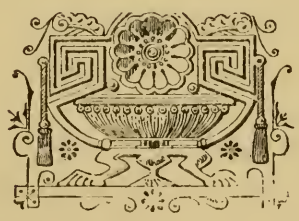
The Cleveland City Forge and Iron Co., the great malleable iron works, and many others were being established in a small way. In 1870 Cleveland had 14 rolling mills having a daily capacity of 400 tons of finished iron, beside the rails, spikes, nuts, etc., and there were over half a million tons of iron ore, together with more than 76,000 tons of pig and scrap iron received annually. These mills, as a rule, owned their own coal mines, and it was estimated that of the one million tons of coal received here annually at least one-half of it was for home consumption.

Among all the manufacturing companies established during this period the one best known throughout the world is that of the Standard Oil, which was organized in 1863 by a gentleman who had become thoroughly acquainted with the process of extracting oil from coal. With knowl-

edge for his capital, other men came forward to put in a few thousand dollars apiece, and thus the company was formed. After the first well was sunk for petroleum in the oil district of Pennsylvania, in 1858, refineries were soon established throughout the oil-producing states. The Standard Oil Company was formed for the purpose of refining the Pennsylvania petroleum, employing at first about 10 men, and making an average of 25 barrels of oil per day. It met with phenomenal success, and by the close of the period was producing at least 10,000 barrels of oil per day, while the energetic partners were amassing fortunes. The company has become the largest monopoly in the world, with steamers of its own, running to various distant ports, and agents established in nearly. if not every, civilized country. Cleveland was the birthplace of the Standard Oil Company, the home of its principal projectors, and for years was its headquarters, but New York and Whiting, Indiana, have now become its important business centers, the works at the latter place being considered the largest of the kind in the world. Those at Cleveland cover several hundred acres of ground, and today represent what the firm acknowledges to be an actual capital of $3,500,000. While the Standard Oil Company is not usually looked upon as a missionary enterprise it has certainly carried *light unto many nations.*

As this period of our history draws to a close we find Cleveland with a population of about 100,000 souls, having more than doubled its population during every decade within the past fifty years, until it occupied the position of third among the Great Lake Cities, and one of the first in manufacturing interests. It was no longer "the city that grows in the woods," but it was most truly

"The beautiful city, the forest-tree city,
The city upon the Lake Shore."



Chapter IV.

The Period of Enlarging—1871-1896.

THE old camping ground of the Seneca, Delaware, Wyandotte and Cuyahoga Indians, together with the adjacent forests, had now become a city of great mercantile and commercial importance, built over with fine, solid structures of brick and stone.

Cuyahoga, the crooked river, washed its way through a section teeming with business activity; railroads, lumber, coal, stone and ship-yards, with manufacturing establishments of various kinds, studded its banks for several miles distant from its mouth. Its blue, crystal water had become a thing of the past, for filth of all sorts was poluting its depths and menacing the health of the city.

The Indians and their camping ground were alike unknown to the busy men and women of the day, who gave little heed to the past, while working diligently for the future.

In 1873 there were more than 300 manufacturing establishments located in Cleveland, paying upwards of $7,500,000 wages, and as the city continued to prosper it was seized with an irrepressible desire for enlarging its belongings. Its boundaries, its buildings, its homes, its schools, its libraries, its business facilities, in fact, every

distinctive feature must be enlarging, in order to keep pace with the spirit of the period, until *Greater Cleveland* became words indissolubly connected, to be rung continually on the ears of the citizens of this beautiful, flourishing city.

In considering the growth of the period, it will be best to take a retrospective glance at its principal features, and thus be brought to realize the marvelous changes wrought within the present quarter of a century. To begin with the boundaries: They have been extended since 1855, by annexing Ohio City, and from time to time several portions of Brooklyn, Newburgh, and Euclid townships, until today the city covers an area of over 31 square miles, being $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles from East to West, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from North to South, with a river frontage of 15-16 miles, 5 miles being devoted to dockage, boat-landings, warehouses grain-elevators, iron-furnaces, lime-kilns, slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, and iron, stone, coal and lumber yards.

The forests have given place to upwards of 2,031 streets, many of which are built over with comfortable and for the most part elegant residences, truly palatial in comparison with those built of logs by the riverside in 1796-7. Could the pioneers revisit the place they located a century ago and enter any of its ordinary homes of comfort with their lace-bedecked windows, artistic adornments and modern conveniences, they would surely believe themselves in fairly land.

Fancy, if you can, Lorenzo Carter or Job Stiles on board an electric motor line riding in from Euclid, from Newburg or from Rocky River!

How these brave men, who feared neither Indian nor wild beast, and whose brawny arms felled many stately monarchs of the forests in days gone by, would quake with terror to be seated in an elevator and carried suddenly up-up-up-8-9-12-14 stories by an unseen force! And would they not believe that the land of their choice had become infested with witches as they heard the voices through our telephones, or the music of our phonographs? And pray! What would the good dames who used to trip to and from the neighboring springs for buckets of water, and often worked in vain to strike a light with dampened tinderboxes, say to our faucets, our electrical appliances, our fuel-gas, and our sewing machines?

Scarcely a vestige of the old home-life remains in the homes of today. Occasionally some lover of the antique reproduces a few features of it, modernized, it is true, as for instance, the gas-log, which burns so brilliantly upon many a beautifully-tiled hearth with its expensive brass fire-dogs, appears as a substitute for the huge log that was once drawn into the house to the great, gaping, sooty fireplace by horses, and then rolled into place as a backlog to burn for a week or more, and the never-melting gas-candles in

chandeliers suggest the dim, sputtering, smoking tallow-dips of long ago. But modern housekeepers know almost nothing of the customs of the early dames, except as they occasionally listen to tales of the past. Nor do they always appreciate their own beautiful homes, which not infrequently are the result of the honest integrity and steady industry of their worthy ancestors.

Cleveland has enlarged and must continue to enlarge her school facilities. Of the 57 massive school buildings now occupied by 48,576 children, there is still an urgent necessity for more room. 1,048 teachers were employed during the past year in the regular school work, beside 5 special ones, and more school buildings with a larger corps of teachers are required this present year.

The Western Reserve College, the nucleus of the Western Reserve University, was chartered in 1826, and established in a building erected for its use at Hudson, Ohio. After years of creditable work there, it was thought best to remove it to Cleveland, where through the generosity and influence of Mr. Amasa Stone and others it was enabled to take possession of its beautiful new buildings dedicated October 26th, 1882, standing on land adjoining that occupied by the Case School of Applied Science, which was organized the previous year.

The new college was named Adelbert, in honor

of the beloved son of Mr. Stone, and the School of Applied Science was named in honor of its founder, Leonard Case. Adelbert College for a few years admitted women into classes. As Western Reserve women have never been found far from the front ranks, in 1888 it was deemed necessary to establish The College for Women as an integral part of the Western Reserve University.

Several Eastern colleges had admitted women under certain restrictions, they had their annexes, but here was established the first co-ordinate college for women in the country to stand as an equal with the others forming this prosperous University. It owns commodious and delightfully-situated building was opened for use in September, 1892, but was not formally dedicated until October 24, 1893, when there were the names of 85 students enrolled.

The colleges of the University are constantly gaining in popular favor, and demand greater facilities for their steadily increasing number of students, Adelbert having 142 students, the College for Women 108, and the entire University somewhat over 500. The University and the Case School of Applied Science have been powerful factors in the growth and welfare of the eastern part of the city. They are institutions of which every citizen may well feel proud.

One after another of the religious societies have

removed to new and larger buildings far distant from their former sites, the general trend being eastward, or *toward the light*, rather than, according to the general rule of westward, with the sun.

Business houses have enlarged their quarters by removing to some of the many elegant buildings which have been springing up in every direction.

The Society for Savings Building was among the first of the noticeably elegeant structures erected. Its first story, which is occupied by the society for bank purposes, is 25 feet in the clear, above which rise 9 stories occupied as offices. The Society for Savings was incorporated March 22, 1849, and formally organized on the 18th of the following June. At first its office was a room 20 feet square on Bank Street, where it opened its door for depositors on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. during the summer, and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the winter. In 1850 the Society "Resolved" to pay the Secretary and Treasurer the surplus earnings of the Society after paying dividends and expenses, which sum amounted to $50.

At the end of 2½ years its depositors numbered 484. From this small beginning the Society has so prospered that it now owns and occupies one of the finest bank buildings in the country.

The Arcade, connecting the two main thoroughfares, Euclid Avenue and Superior Street,

the Garfield, a veritable sky-scraper, the Cuyahoga, the Mohawk, the New England, the Perry-Payne, the Hickox, the Permanent, and many others are buildings which are a credit to the business enterprise of Cleveland.

As the years rolled on the steady increase of traffic across the river caused a demand to be made for larger bridges than were in use at the beginning of this period. The first to be built was the Superior Street Viaduct, formally opened on Friday, December 27, 1878, when the Mayor, the city officials and invited guests escorted by various military and civic organizations, accompanied by bands of music marched through the streets to the new viaduct 3,211 feet long, constructed of Berea sandstone and iron, spanning the Cuyahoga River. It had occupied four years' time in building, and cost upwards of $2,000,000, and was at length in readiness to be accepted by the Mayor in the name of the city. At the eastern terminus of the bridge the procession halted. The Mayor and attendants, escorted by Col. Albert Barnitz, marshal of the day, and his staff, crossed to the west side where the contractors and another division of the procession awaited them. As the Mayor officially accepted the viaduct from the contractors, cannons stationed on the bridge belched forth a National salute, and then after returning to the eastern end, the entire procession marched across the new bridge

through some of the principal streets on the West Side and back to the old Tabernacle, where they listened to an oration, and finished the day's festivities by a banquet at the Weddell House in the evening.

From the little pontoon bridge of about 1836, and the covered wooden one on stone piers and abutments, of a little later date, improvements have been going on until the dark water of the Cuyahoga rolls sluggishly on beneath bridges of great strength and solidity, and two magnificent viaducts of marvelous workmanship.

As a younger generation came more to the front in the work of the city, the sons and daughters of the pioneers, and others who were early settlers here, were drawn more closely together in a bond of the deepest interest and sympathy. Meeting from time to time to talk over the good old times, made more fascinating by each departing year, in 1879 they organized The Early Settlers' Association, which has now reached a total membership of 1,059, beside an honorary membership of 29. 97 of the members have been of Connecticut birth, and 195 of foreign birth. 29 were born during the latter part of the last century, and of these, Mr. John Doan, of Euclid, is the only surviving one. The Society holds its annual meeting on the 22d of July, when every elderly member equal to the exertion of attend-

ing is sure to be present to once again clasp the hands of his old-time companions.

With the rapid inrush of foreigners the charitable societies have been obliged to enlarge their work. New, suitable and generally-tasteful buildings have been erected over the city for various classes of needy men, women and children. Hospitals, homes, orphan asylums, temperance rooms, kitchen-gardens, kindergartens, and so on have been erected to meet the ever-increasing demand, and each and all are under the careful managment of the innumerable societies which have been formed within the past 25 or 30 years.

The various temperance societies, which are the outgrowth of the Temperance Crusade of 1874, have done a wonderful work throughout the city, not such as can be reported in full, nor such as speaks for itself, but such as quietly reaches out to help the unfortunate of every class. "The Open Door," The Friendly Inn, the reading rooms, evening schools, and other branches under their supervision, are well conducted and faithfully carried on. The Bethel, The Men's Home, The Home for the Friendless, and the rest of the 225 or more benevolent institutions are deserving of praise, but the charity which perhaps appeals the strongest to the heart of most people is that of the Cleveland Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association, which has been the special work undertaken by the Young

Ladies Branch of The Women's Christian Association, organized March 15, 1882. During the April following, a Day Nursery was opened on Perry Street with the names of 7 children enrolled. Other nurseries were soon started, and within a year's time the Society was in possession of a building given them by Mr. Joseph Perkins, and since known as the Perkins Day Nursery.

The Nurseries were opened to working women as a safe place for their little ones, while they were out earning, affording the tenderest and best of nurses at the low rate of 5 cents per day. It is the aim of the Society to reach the mothers through these tiny missionaries, and again, through them to better the conditions in the miserable homes of a large class of ignorant people.

In many cases the Society has been amply rewarded by the changes thus brought about.

In April, 1886, a higher branch of education was opened to this class of little folks by the establishing of the first Free Kindergarten with an average daily attendance of 10 children during the first year. The work has been so earnestly and faithfully carried on that now the Society has 6 Nurseries and 10 Kindergartens, with an enrollment of 1,229 in the former, and an average daily attendance of 250 children in the latter departments. In this way the Society reaches 666 families directly, and at least twice that number indirectly. Donations amounting to $17,000

have been received the past year, enabling the Society to enlarge its work as demanded by a steadily-increasing foreign population. It is to be hoped that the kindergarten methods of training the minds of the little people will soon become a part of the Public School System of Cleveland.

Again, during this period, our country has been called to mourn the loss of its Chief Magistrate, another martyr to the mistaken zeal of a political fanatic. On the 2d of July, 1881, news came of the assassination of President James Abram Garfield, and then followed weeks of anxiety, full of fears and hopes, until on the evening of September 19th the message came telling that the painful struggle for life was over, and the weary one was at rest.

The entire Nation mourned his loss; but Cleveland's grief was like that of a mother sorrowing for her idolized child. Business was suspended. Every house put out its emblems of woe, and everywhere throughout the day was heard

"The sobbing of the bells,"

"The passionate toll and clang"—of

"Those heart-beats of a Nation."

In accordance with the President's expressed desire his body was brought to Cleveland to be laid at rest in Lake View Cemetery. The reception of the funeral cortege on Saturday, September 24th, of the body lying in state on Sunday

within a catafalque erected on the Square, guarded by a detachment of the "Grays," who had so recently attended the inaugural of him, they now watched over in sadness, the grand and impressive services on Monday, the five-miles long procession of at least 25,000 men belonging to military and civic organizations, and the solemn service at the cemetery in the drenching rain, are well remembered by many of us.

On Memorial Day (May 30), 1890, the memorial mausoleum, "Erected by a grateful Country in memory of James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States of America; Scholar, Soldier, Statesman, Patriot; born Nov., 1831, dec'd A. D. Sept. 19th, 1881," was dedicated with impressive ceremony. This structure stands on a high bluff of land in Lake View Cemetery, where thousands visit it annually. It is visible from various points, often far distant from the cemetery, and however the beholder may feel regarding its exterior appearance, the decorations within will be found to be of a high order of art.

The mausoleum should be an incentive to the hundreds of students who view it daily; for to them it should be a constant reminder of these words, once uttered by the man whose memory it commemorates: "Some men, undoubtedly, have greater talents than others, but no matter how gifted a man may be, he must work for all

that he desires to accomplish; he must first gather the knowledge he wishes to impart. It doesn't grow in his brains; he must store it there himself."

On the 4th of July, 1894, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Public Square was dedicated, and whether we, like the majority of our soldiers and sailors, "view it with a lover's eye," and see in it all that the very worthy architect designed should be seen in this peculiar structure, whether we approve or disapprove of its style of architecture, we may fully appreciate the motive, and all that it is intended to commemorate, and honor the noble men and women whose names are carved in marble or stone within this costly memorial.

One thousand surviving soldiers, having received honorable discharge from service, are now enrolled as members of the 8 Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland. At their regular meetings and annual encampments they help to perpetuate the deeds of valor of many an honored comrade whose grave is unknown, but whose memory is cherished by the survivors of those troubled times.

In 1891 The Young Men's Christian Association completed its present building on the corner of Prospect and Erie Streets, which cost about $274,000, and has an assembly room with seating capacity for 900. The society has enlarged its work by establishing branches in various sections

of the city, having now a total membership of some 3,300 men, 2,400 being members of the central institution.

While business and homes have been rapidly pushing eastward, the tide of progress has not been limited to any one direction. To the west, along the lake shore, have been erected many palatial homes, having picturesque grounds, into which the less-favored people are privileged to look and sometimes drive. In every direction the city reaches out for more room, and goes on improving what she already possesses.

It would be a hopeless task to undertake to notice the many changes which have taken place within the present quarter of a century. Possibly Willson Avenue presents as fine an illustration of the typical enlarging of the city and of public opinion as any one distinctive feature. During the third quarter of this century it was a quiet woods, the favorite resort of picnics. Two by two the Sunday School children were marched out from the city to enjoy the delights of country air and healthful breezes, and to play hide and seek among the big forest trees along this wooded road.

The shade and silent gloom have given place to a constant rush and whirl of busy life. The broad road is opened from the lake on the north to Broadway on the south. It is crossed and recrossed by various lines of Steam Railroads, and

traversed its entire length by electric ones. Comfortable homes of every grade of society border this beautiful avenue, where reside Jews and gentiles, the rich and the poor, the high and the lowly, the learned professor, the rich merchant, the skilled mechanic, and the common workman. The Baptists, Methodists, Hebrews and Roman Catholics have each erected elegant buildings in close proximity, the sects being kindly disposed one toward the other, and with minds so enlarged as to enable them to discern good in each and all.

Tifferith Israel Temple, cor Willson and Central Avenues, is a magnificent structure, such as any city may be proud to own. In 1895 this society removed from its old place of worship to its more elegant and costly one. A little earlier their neighbors, the Ursuline Sisterhood, removed from their old convent to their new abode, corner Willson and Scovill Avenues, where they occupy a light, bright and convenient edifice, almost perfect in every detail.

On the corner of Willson Avenue and Prospect Street stands the Epworth Memorial Church, a structure that would have horrified the early brethren of this denomination, who held it little short of a sin to spend money in decorating God's house of worship. A Methodist sister, who opened the first Sunday School in this country, once apologized for her people occupying such

a fine church edifice as they worshiped in, by stating that they *didn't build it*, only bought it *as it was* at a very *low price*.

But the Epworth Society built theirs with malice aforethought, and made it wonderfully convenient, with its walls disappearing as by magic, its theater-like seats, and various other contrivances for comfort, beauty, and service. In conformity with the spirit of the age, this Society has broadened and enlarged its *views*, as well as its *surroundings*, having now one of the most convenient and unique houses of worship in the city.

There are upwards of 190 churches within our city limits, nearly all being fine edifices. The Institutional Church is the latest innovation in religious circles, and bids fair to accomplish a great work.

It is to be regretted that in a city like this art and music, those heavenly twins, have been so sadly neglected, but within the past few years both have taken a fresh start, and today we have no reason to feel ashamed of either branches of art as carried on in our midst, only to regret that home talent is not more fully appreciated.

In 1876 The Cleveland Art Club was formed, meeting in a small room for study and work. In 1889, on the 4th of November, it was incorporated, having then 12 members. This club aims "to foster and encourage the taste and study of the fine arts in all its branches," and to "aid,

assist, educate and instruct its members in matters pertaining to a proper and correct knowledge of the fine arts." This it has done for many now well-known artists, among whom may be mentioned Herman Herkomer and his sister, Bertha, George C. Groll, F. W. Simmons, F. C. Gottwald, and others, who have gone forth to distant cities and countries, where as painters, illustrators and designers they are winning fame for themselves and honor for the club.

In 1882 The Cleveland School of Art was opened for the purpose of educating women in industrial art work. It was originally intended to be managed by and for women only. After various changes the school was established in the Kelly mansion on Willson Avenue in June, 1892, where, under the supervision of Miss Georgie Norton and a corps of competent teachers, it has come to be known as an ably conducted and very creditable art school open to both sexes, and doing really excellent work.

There are many musical societies in this city, the most of them formed of foreigners, but a few of native talent. The Choral Society is well known both at home and abroad from the excellent music it has brought out at various times, and the Arion Quartet is of marked excellence. The church choirs are generally of a high standard, and through the Fortnightly, which is in its third season, the people of Cleveland have been

able to hear some of the master musicians, and many concerts of a high order. The musicians are many, but for some reason the art does not flourish here as elsewhere, although the prospect brightens every year. Wilson G. Smith, J. H. Rogers, Johann Beck, and others are composers of great merit at home, while abroad we have many of our former citizens earning fame for themselves. "Rita Elandi," Miss Amelia Louise Groll, who used to sing in the Old Stone Church, Ella Russell and Marion Manola, are well-known favorites on the operatic stage, and Eugene Cowles is one of the famous Bostonians.

The Dramatic Stage has received from here such favorites as Effie Ellsler, Clara Morris, Joseph Haworth, James O'Neil, and others.

The period has brought about many changes in the way of amusements and entertainments. Four theaters have been built for the nightly entertaining of the public, the Opera House being the popular favorite, where are to be seen every season some of the best actors and actresses of the dramatic world.

At the beginning of the present century six cities in the United States had a population of over 8,000 souls, and one had reached 75,000. This was nearly *two centuries* after the arrival of the Jamestown settlers in Virginia. Cleveland has reached a population of upwards of 333,000 in 100 years, a rapidity of growth unparalled by any city of its

age east of it. There are cities west of it of even more remarkable growth, but they were founded in the interests of lake or railroad traffic, or because of some urgent need, while Cleveland sprang into existence to open up a new, wild and unknown country, hence its growth is the more remarkable.

There are some 2,300 manufactories established here, and Cleveland has the name of being the headquarters of the largest shoddy mills in America, the largest electric light carbon works, and the place where the largest telescopes are made. It has also attained the *honor* of making more than half the chewing gum consumed by the American people, one firm manufacturing a *ton* a day. These facts have often been stated, but there is seldom any mention made of a very important branch of Cleveland's industries, that of salt-making. There is one establishment, probably the largest private concern in the country, which makes several thousand barrels of salt daily. They have 7 wells about 2,000 feet deep, from which they procure brine which is nearly 100 per cent. salt. 30 boilers are constantly at work pumping this brine into the great pans where it crystalizes. This firm manufactures most of its own barrels, some 2,500 per day, and the bags needed for the finer grades, a dozen or more sewing-girls stitching up daily about 5,000 bags apiece. There are older salt works here, but this is the largest.

Among the younger industries may be mentioned that of the flower trade, which has developed within this period, and centers about Euclid and Erie Streets, the latter thoroughfare being frequently termed Floral Row, from its numerous stores in which hot-house plants and flowers are most tastefully displayed. Floriculture has greatly developed within the past 10 or a dozen years. At the beginning of the century there was but *one* commercial florist in the United States, and 80 per cent. of the whole business has developed within the past quarter of a century. In 1840 there were known to be two florists in the State of Ohio, where there are now 393 of them, selling annually $1,051,058.85 worth of cut flowers. Last autumn (1895) The Cleveland Floral Association was formed, holding its first exhibit during the Chrysanthemum season.

There are many well-known florists in Cleveland, and it is estimated that the retail trade amounts to at least $50,000 annually. The wholesale trade supplies Ohio, most of Indiana, and various portions of several other states. About one-half the orchids sold in the city are raised here, the rest being brought from New York. Flowers do not bring the prices here that they do at the East, especially in New York City, where, during the winter, the American Beauty Roses bring as high as $25 per dozen. They range from $15 to $18 here, while pinks, those

faithful bloomers, sell from 35 cents to 75 cents per dozen.

Our citizens are becoming more and more liberal in their purchases of flowers, decorating their homes on all occasions, whether of joy or sorrow, and many families spend at least $100 per month during the winter season in thus bringing some of the beauty of summer into their own homes. The hot-houses are to the wealthy what the parks are to the poorer classes, much prized luxuries, furnishing beauties of Nature to rest and refresh the weary. And thanks to the generous donors, Cleveland possesses two parks of rare beauty; Gordon Park, of 122 acres beside the lake, the gift of the late W. J. Gordon, on which he had already expended upwards of half a million dollars, and Wade Park, of 74 acres, given by the late Jeptha H. Wade, are too well known and appreciated to require further notice. These, with other parks of lesser magnitude scattered over the city, amounting to a total of 1,100 6-10 acres, afford healthy resorts open to all classes, where the eye may be feasted on beauties of Nature.

Electric Railways, with their "Broom-stick trains," have entirely done away with horse-cars within, and for miles without, our city limits. No horse-cars have run since July, 1893, the witches having taken full possession of all the lines, where their red-hot wires and brilliant sparks are often more suggestive of Pluto's regions than of public convenience.

A rival class of witches are those of "the wheel," the bicyclists, who rush madly in where others fear to go, seemingly willing, like "Puck," to "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." In our grandmother's day it was considered an arrant boldness for a woman to be seen driving through the streets in an open buggy. Now they go spinning along on their wheels attired in their pretty costumes—bloomers excepted—as free and cheery as the birds themselves.

The placid "twining-vine" of early days willingly accepted the views of the sterner sex without questioning the fallacy of them, or if she did so, she discreetly remained silent. The woman of the period has come to think, reason, and speak for herself. While endeavoring to keep abreast of the times, the women of Cleveland have organized innumerable clubs, of a literary or instructive tendency, wherein they do good and thorough work, according to their respective lines of study.

The few Men's Clubs are generally of a social or business nature. Cleveland is decidedly a *City* of *Women's Clubs*, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when clubs will be attended by men and women, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, for it is high time this division of the sexes should cease. If men of business have not the leisure in which to carry on the

study requisite for active membership in literary clubs, extend to them a hearty welcome as listeners, and surely the women, wives, sisters, and friends, will be pleased to grace with their presence club suppers and other social festivities if privileged to do so.

Cleveland is fast becoming a literary city, having many journalists, magazine writers and novelists in her midst who are well-known at home and abroad. She also publishes 112 newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

The century is drawing to a close. A few brief months and the memory of the past, like a golden-clasp, will be all that is left to unite the old and the new centuries. Here and there are now standing evidences of a life which has been a family mansion or a quaint old store, but they, too, will soon be swept away by the ravishes of time. They will not stand for ages like those memorials of a people, unknown to us, who constructed the 10,000 or more mounds for which Ohio is famed.

One of these stands in our midst today, between Seelye and Sawtell Avenues, a priceless relic of the past, which it is greatly to be feared will soon give place to some modern structure, unless measures are taken to preserve it. There were many mounds in the Cleveland of early days, but this is the only one left untouched, and it will be

an irreparable loss if the *money* value exceeds the *historic* value of *these few feet of land.*

The mound is a silent reminder of a people who trod this land long before the advent of the white settlers, a treasure bequeathed to us through generations of human beings, and one it will eventually be to our credit and renown to save for future generations to behold. Would that proper measures for its preservation might be a part of our grand Centennial Celebration!

Great as our city is in many ways, the cry is still for "Greater Cleveland," and we naturally ask what marvelous changes may be expected during the coming century? In what shall this much-talked-of greatness consist? Shall the rising generation see our water-front of 7 or 8 miles built up with docks and warehouses, where vessels of heavy burthen shall load and unload their valuable cargoes? Shall they see our Chamber of Commerce doing all its proposed good work for the city in a building of its own of ample proportions and elegant architecture? Shall they see in reality the new post-office and court house which we see in our mind's eye? Shall they draw inspiration from works of art within the magnificent Art Building we have so long heard about? Shall they have furnished for them, what we so much need, a larger and more suitable Public Library Building, where may be found records and reports of every organization, society and

trade in the city, beside such valuable works as they are fast accumulating?

Shall they be enabled to study into the customs of the past by viewing the treasures within the pleasant, commodious building owned by the Western Reserve Historical Society? Shall it be vouchsafed to them to breath a pure, smokeless atmosphere, and to see the city streets kept clean by squads of men such as are now often supported in idleness in asylums or reformatory institutions at public expense? Shall they see fewer great churches and many greater congregations of true worshipers? See greater charity between the sects, or better yet—no sects and creeds? See greater honesty in political, business and social life? Greater equality of sex and greater respect for what is pure and good? In other words, shall the greatness of the Greater Cleveland be numerical, moral or both?

Its history during the past has been throughout worthy, and its growth phenomenal. May the new century, so soon to begin, prove one of peace and prosperity to

"The beautiful city, the Forest-tree city,
The city upon the Lake Shore."

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